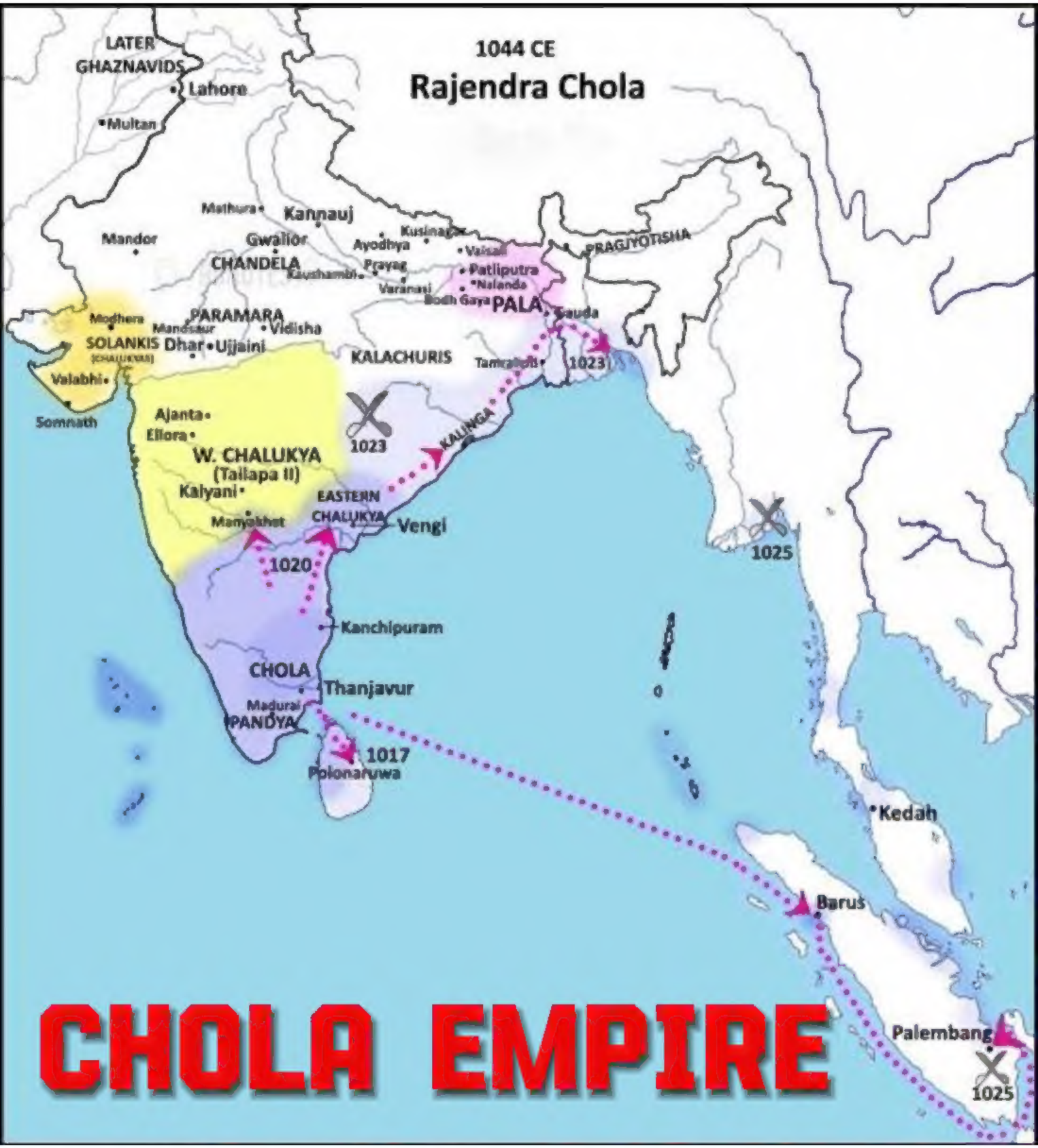
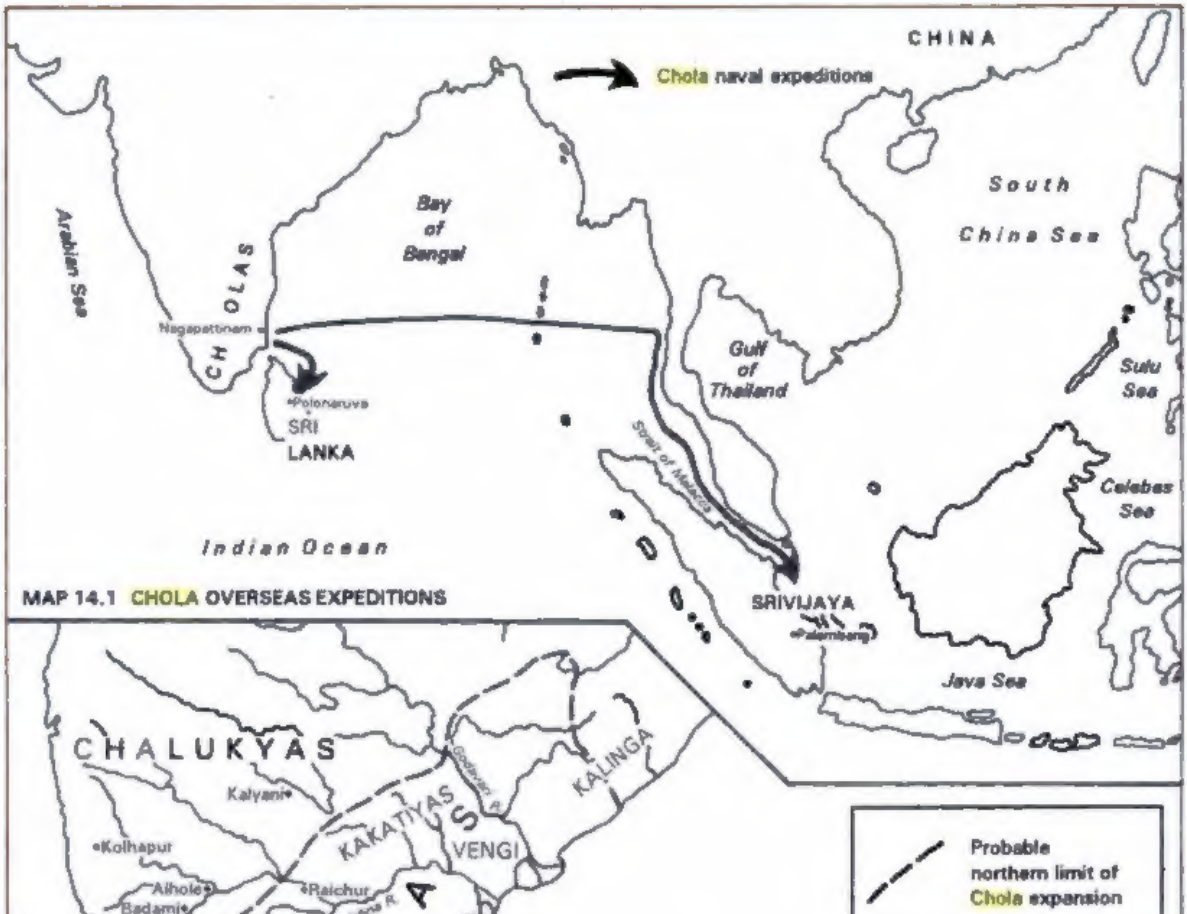
CHOLA-CHALUKYA WAR
CHOLA VICTORIES
(FULL DOCUMENTARY)

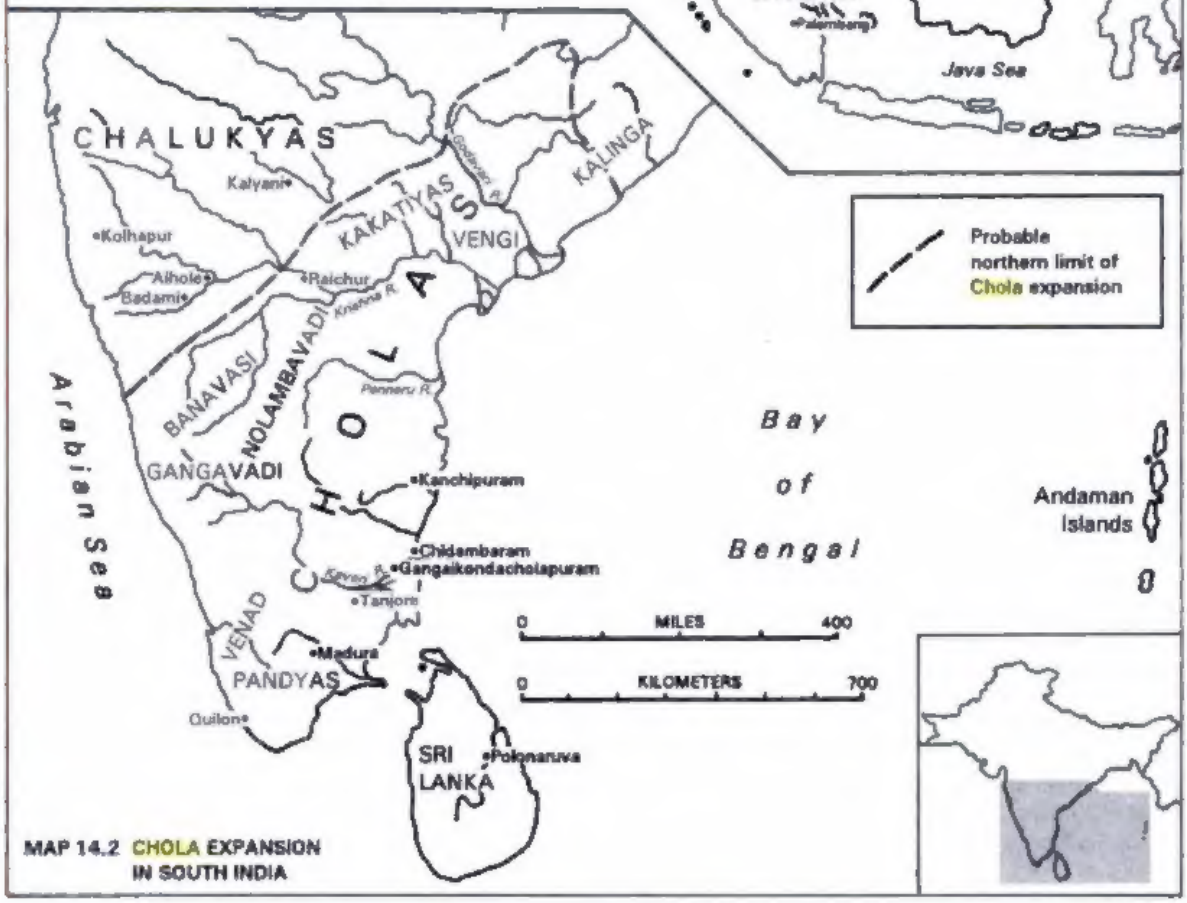
CHOLA - CHALUKYA WAR
(FULL DOCUMENTARY)
~ CHOLA 🐯 VICTORIES ~


1044 CE
Rajendra Chola
LATER GHAZNAVIDS
Lahore
Multan
Mathura
Kannauj
Mandor
Gwalior
Ayodhya
Kusinagar
Vaisali
PRAGJYOTISHA
CHANDELA
Kaushambi
Prayag
Patliputra
Nalanda
Varanasi
Bodh Gaya
PALA
Sauda
Modhera
Mandasur
Vidisha
PARAMARA
SOLANKIS Dhar
Ujjaini
KALACHURIS
Tamralipti
1023
Valabhi
Somnath
Ajanta
Ellora
1023
KALINGA
W. CHALUKYA
(Tailapa II)
Kalyani
EASTERN CHALUKYA
Vengi
Manyakhet
1025
1020
Kanchipuram
CHOLA
Thanjavur
Madurai
PANDYA
1017
Polonaruwa
Kedah
Barus
Palembang
1025
CHOLA EMPIRE

CHOLA EMPIRE MAP



MAP 14.1 CHOLA OVERSEAS EXPEDITIONS



MAP 14.2 CHOLA EXPANSION IN SOUTH INDIA

Maps 14.1-14.2 Rise of the Cholas in the South, c. 850-1279

Source : An Atlas and Survey of South Asian History By Karl J. Schmidt

EN: Chola Empire, KR: 촐라 제국, HI: चोल राजवंश

Capital 수도

Pazhaiyaarai, Thanjavur, Gangaikonda Cholapuram
파자이야아라이, 탄자부르, 강가이콘다 촐라푸람

Exported Products
수출 상품

steel weapons, cotton cloth, jewels, salt
강철 무기류, 면화 의류, 보석류, 소금

Religion 종교

Hinduism 힌두교

Dynasty 왕조

Chola Dynasty
촐라 왕조

지도자/Ruler(s)

Rajendra I
라젠드라 1세
राजेन्द्र प्रथम

Chola Empire
촐라 제국

Sri Vijaya
스리 위자야

1033

People/시민	Military/군사	Events/사건
Dravidians 드라비다인	1,000,000 soldiers 병사 60,000 war elephants 전투 코끼리 120,000 cavalry 기병	Kassapa managed to face off the almost 95,000 strong Chola army for over six months and push them northwards from the Rohana area in south-em Sri Lanka; he then crowned himself Vikramabahu in 1029 C.E. 카샵파가 거의 95,000명대의 군대를 소집해 6개월 이상 촐라군과 싸워 물리치고, 스리랑카 남부의 로한나 지역에서 북쪽으로 밀어낸 후 1029년에 스스로 비크라마바후에서 왕위에 오름.
Government/정부	Population/인구	
Monarchy 군주제	(c. 1000 CE standards) 14,000,000	

1. Battle of Gangavadi
The Cholas repulsed the Chalukyas in Gangavadi. Raja Raja Chola defeated Chalukyas and secured Gangavadi Province.

Battle of Gangavadi

Hoysala chiefs in pitched battle in the late 990s. A Chalukya army invaded Gangavadi soon after, attempting to prevent the Cholas from securing the region. They were met by Rajaraja Chola himself, commanding his elite regiment, the Great Triple-Armed Army,[113] several-thousand-strong.[114] Avenging his 991 defeat, Rajaraja handily drove off the Chalukyas. His rule over Gangavadi was secure – for now. But the Cholas didn't yet possess the logistics to drive north all the way to the Chalukya capital of Manyakheta – Rajaraja's cherished

Source : Lords Of Earth And Sea A History Of The Chola Empire (2025)
Book by Anirudh Kanisetti

2. Battle of Annigeri

In the Rattapadi Campaign, Rajaraja Chola defeated Satyastraya in the Battle of Annigeri. Satyastraya General was the governor of Annigeri province. In this battle Prince Dasavarman was killed and General Kesava was taken Prisoner.

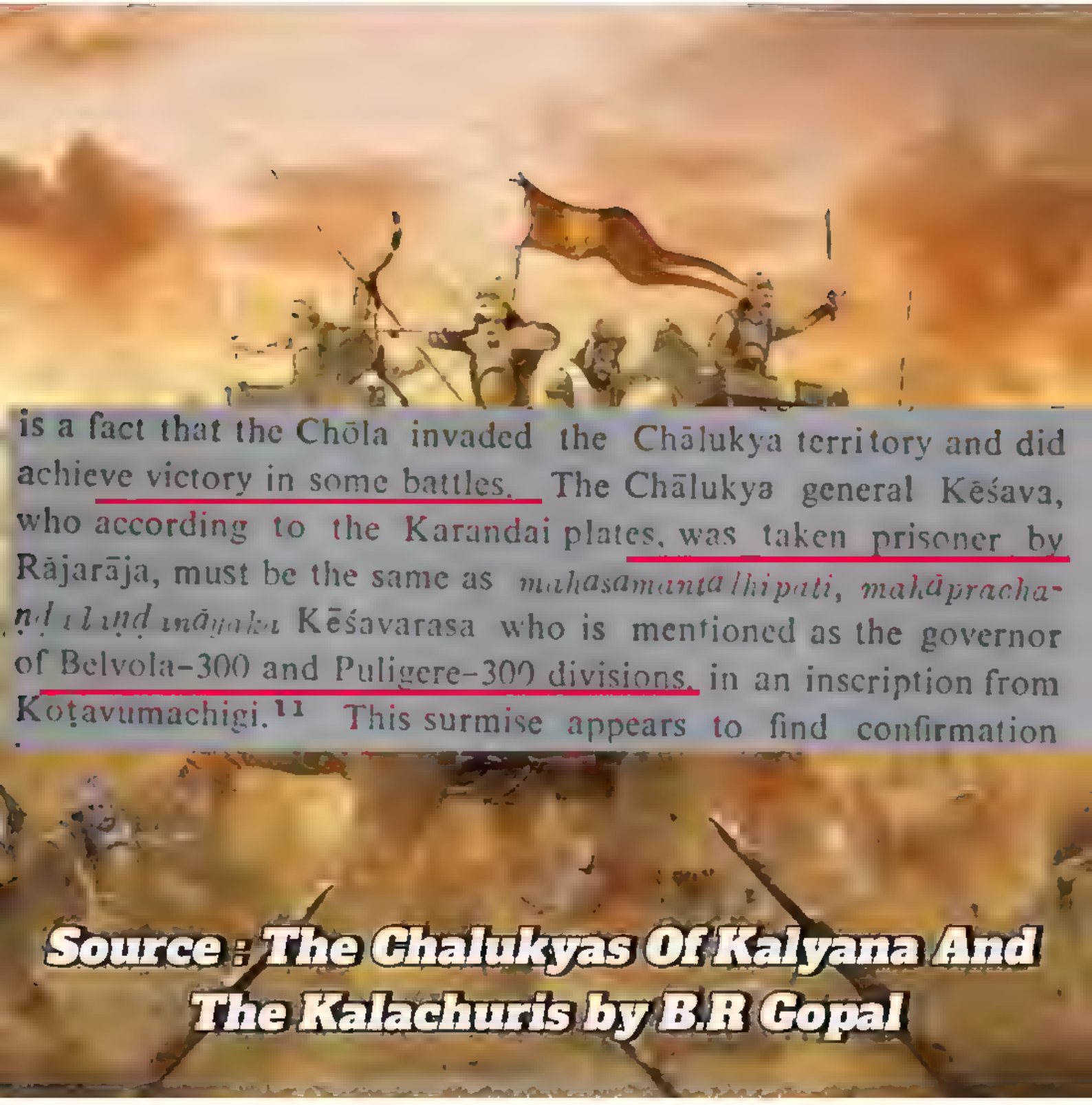
Battle of Annigeri

struggle all through his career. Inscriptions of Rājarāja I state that he defeated Satyāśraya in pitched battles and from out of the treasures that he captured from him the temple at Tanjore was enriched. The earliest mention of the Chōḷa conquest of Raṭṭapāḍi Seven and a half lakh country is found in the records dated in Rājarāja's seventeenth year,[7] corresponding to 1002-03 A D. A record from Mēlpāḍi[8] in wanidwash Taluk of North Arcot district begins with the introduction '*Tirumaṇalpōla*', and mentions Raṭṭapāḍi as having been conquered by Rājarāja I. The date of the record, which has been read as 9th year, is however not free from doubt. The Tiruvālangāḍu plates of Rājendra Chōla,[9] state that Rājarāja I defeated Satyāśraya who "fled to

Source: The Chalukyas Of Kalyana And The Kalachuris by B.R Gopal

avoid misery from the attack of his (i. e. Arunmolivarman's) ocean-like army, (still) misery found a (permanent) abode in him. But this is not strange, that his flight is due to his birth from Taila." The Karandai plates of the same king[10] give more details about Rājarāja's war. It is said that Rājarāja's elephants wrought havoc on the banks of the Tungabhadrā while the king himself sitting on his horse tried to check the advancing Chālukya army single handed and that Kēśava, the Chālukya general was taken prisoner

Source : The Chalukyas Of Kalyana And The Kalachuris by B.R Gopal



is a fact that the Chōla invaded the Chālukya territory and did achieve victory in some battles. The Chālukya general Kēśava, who according to the Karandai plates, was taken prisoner by Rājarāja, must be the same as *mahāsāmantādhipati, mahāpracha-ṇḍa-daṇḍa-nāyaka* Kēśavarasa who is mentioned as the governor of Belvola-300 and Puligere-300 divisions, in an inscription from Koṭavumachigi.[11] This surmise appears to find confirmation

Source : The Chalukyas Of Kalyana And The Kalachuris by B.R Gopal

3.Plunder of Chalukya Country

Prince Rajendra Chola's offensive march towards Donur to divert Vengi affairs to the enemy; he plundered Chalukya country and raided through Donur.

SACK OF CHALUKYA COUNTRY

Cholas Sacked the Chalukya Country up to Donur

about 45 miles north-east of Hyderābād. These conquests seem to have been made by Rājendra Choḷa during his father's campaign against Satyāśraya. Rājarāja, while encamping at Donur, ravaged the surrounding country, killed women, children and the Brāhmaṇas, forcibly carried away the Brāhmaṇa girls, and gave them in marriage to the people of different castes. Satyāśraya made a desperate attempt to free his country from the tyranny of the Cholas, and a

An inscription[1] from Hottur (District Dharwar) dated Saka (2) 9 i.e. A.D. 1007 records that Rajaraja went as far as Donnur with a vast army and sacked the country. But Satyasraya, who is

SOURCE : 1. HISTORY AND CULTURE OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE, VOLUME 05, THE STRUGGLE FOR EMPIRE BY S. RAMAKRISHNAN

2. ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE PUBLIC PURPOSE WRITINGS ON AND BY M.N. DESHPANDE BY NAYANJOT LAHIRI - 2020

4. Conquest of Santalige, Kadambalige, Banavasi and Kogali.

During the offensive March Rajendra chola conquered Santalige, Kadambalige, Banavasi ,Kogali in the Chalukya Empire.

Chola offensive March

Rajendra chola raids in Chalukya country - Santalige , Banavasi, Kadambalige, Kogali and unkallu

Conquest of Santalige, Kadambalige, Banavasi and Kogali

Choḷa, invaded the Deccan with 900,000 soldiers, and after conquering the southern divisions of the Chālukya kingdom, *viz.* Sāntalige, Banavāsi, Kādambalige, and Kogali, captured the fort of Ūṅkallu, modern Unkal, in the Dhārwār District. Lenka Keta, the commander of the fort, gave up his life in the battle with the Choḷas while defending the stronghold. Rājarāja next pitched his camp at Dhanvur, modern Donur, in the Bāgewāḍi *Tāluk* of the Bijāpur Dis-

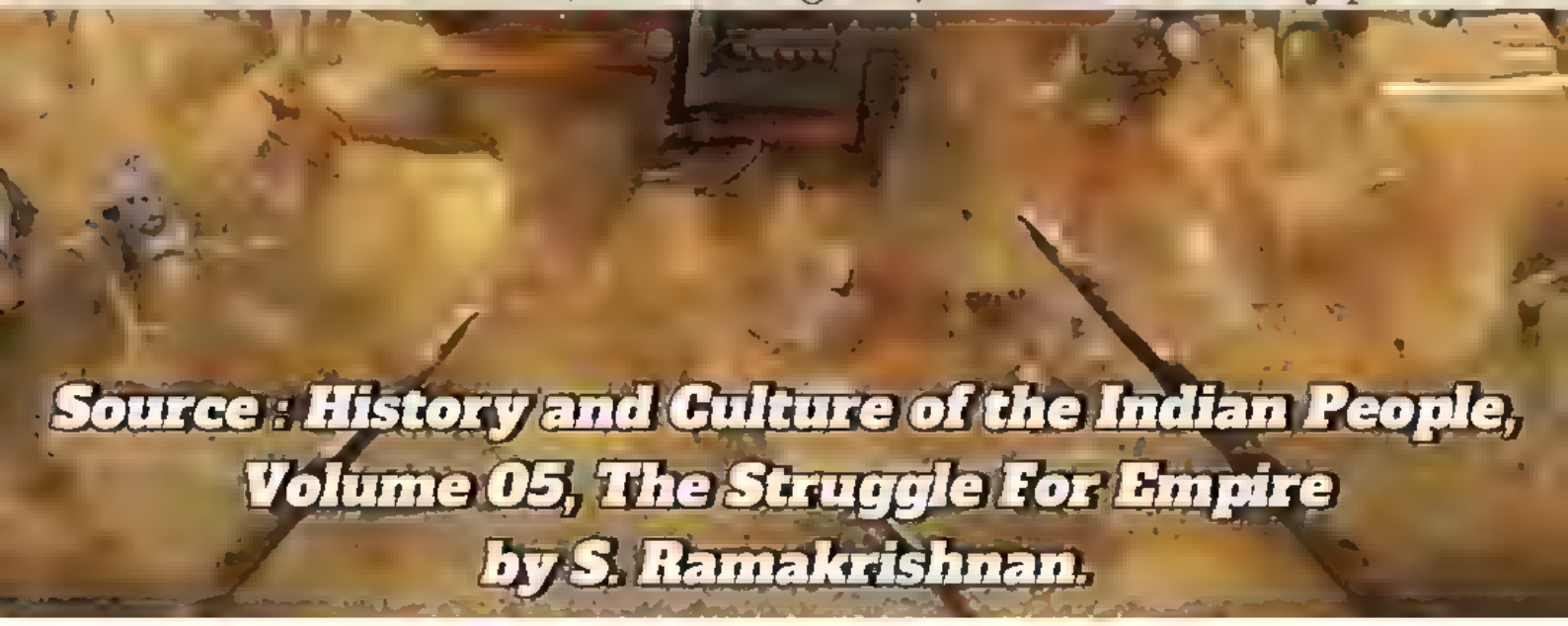
Source : History and Culture of the Indian People, Volume 05, The Struggle For Empire by S. Ramakrishnan.

5.Siege of Unkal Fort

Rejendra besieged the fort of Unkallu. In this ensuing battle, the Chalukya commander, Lenka Keta, was killed. After Rajendra Chola successfully captured Unkallu Fort, then encamped at Donur.

Siege of Unkal Fort

Choḷa, invaded the Deccan with 900,000 soldiers, and after conquering the southern divisions of the Chālukya kingdom, *viz.* Sāntalige, Banavāsi, Kādambalige, and Kogali, captured the fort of Ūṅkallu, modern Unkal, in the Dhārwār District. Lenka Keta, the commander of the fort, gave up his life in the battle with the Choḷas while defending the stronghold. Rājarāja next pitched his camp at Dhanvur, modern Donur, in the Bāgewāḍi *Tāluk* of the Bijāpur Dis-

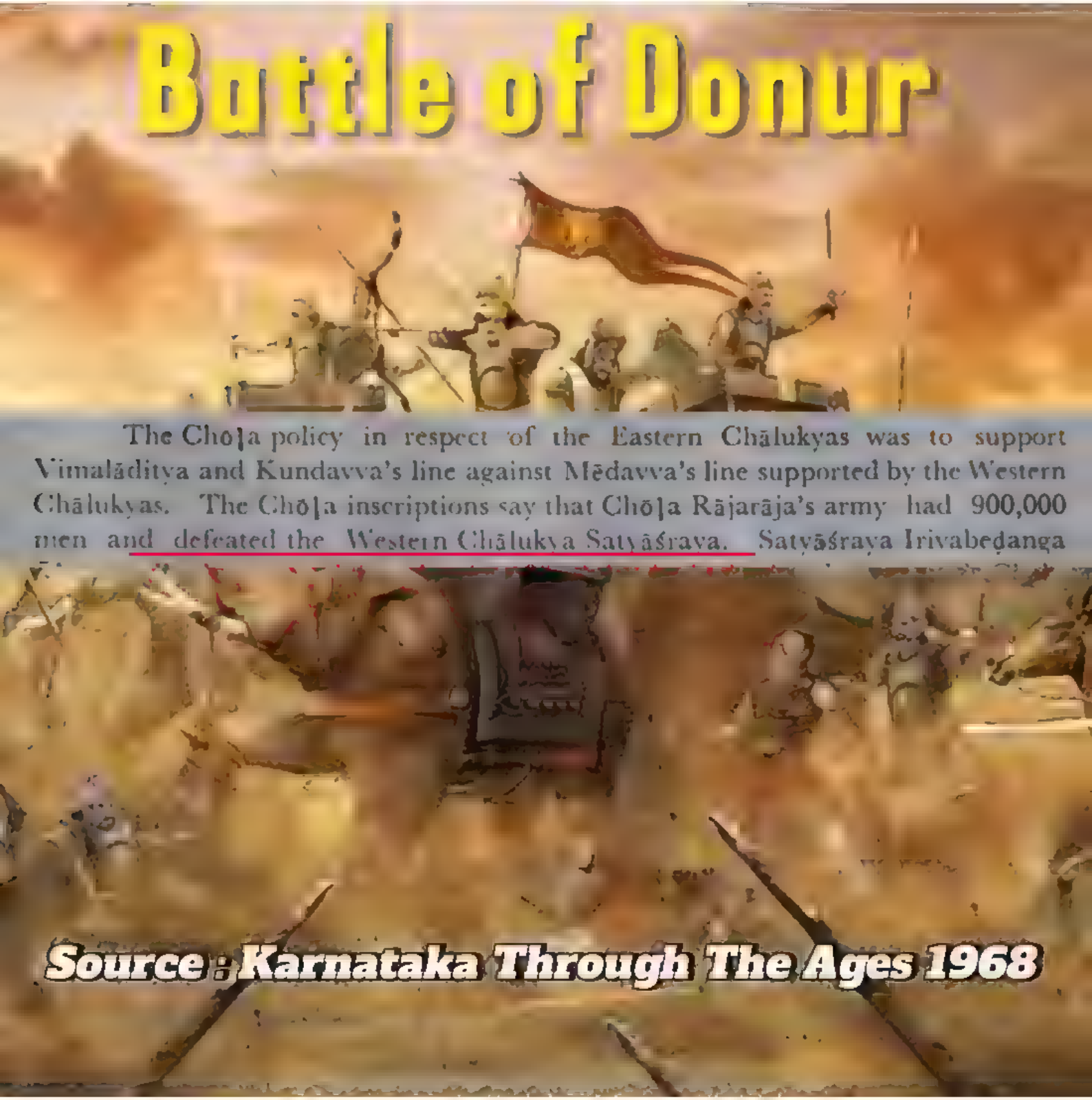


Source : History and Culture of the Indian People, Volume 05, The Struggle For Empire by S. Ramakrishnan.

6. Battle of Donur

In the Battle of Donur, Rajendra defeated Satyastraya and successfully raided Banavasi, Donur, Unkal, Kudala Sangama and parts of the Raichur and secured Gangavadi and Nolambavadi. But this conquest only lasted until Satyastraya reconquered up to tungapathra

Battle of Donur



The Chola policy in respect of the Eastern Chālukyas was to support Vimalāditya and Kundavva's line against Mēdavva's line supported by the Western Chālukyas. The Chōla inscriptions say that Chōla Rājarāja's army had 900,000 men and defeated the Western Chālukya Satyāśraya. Satyāśraya Irivabeḍanga

Source : Karnataka Through The Ages 1968

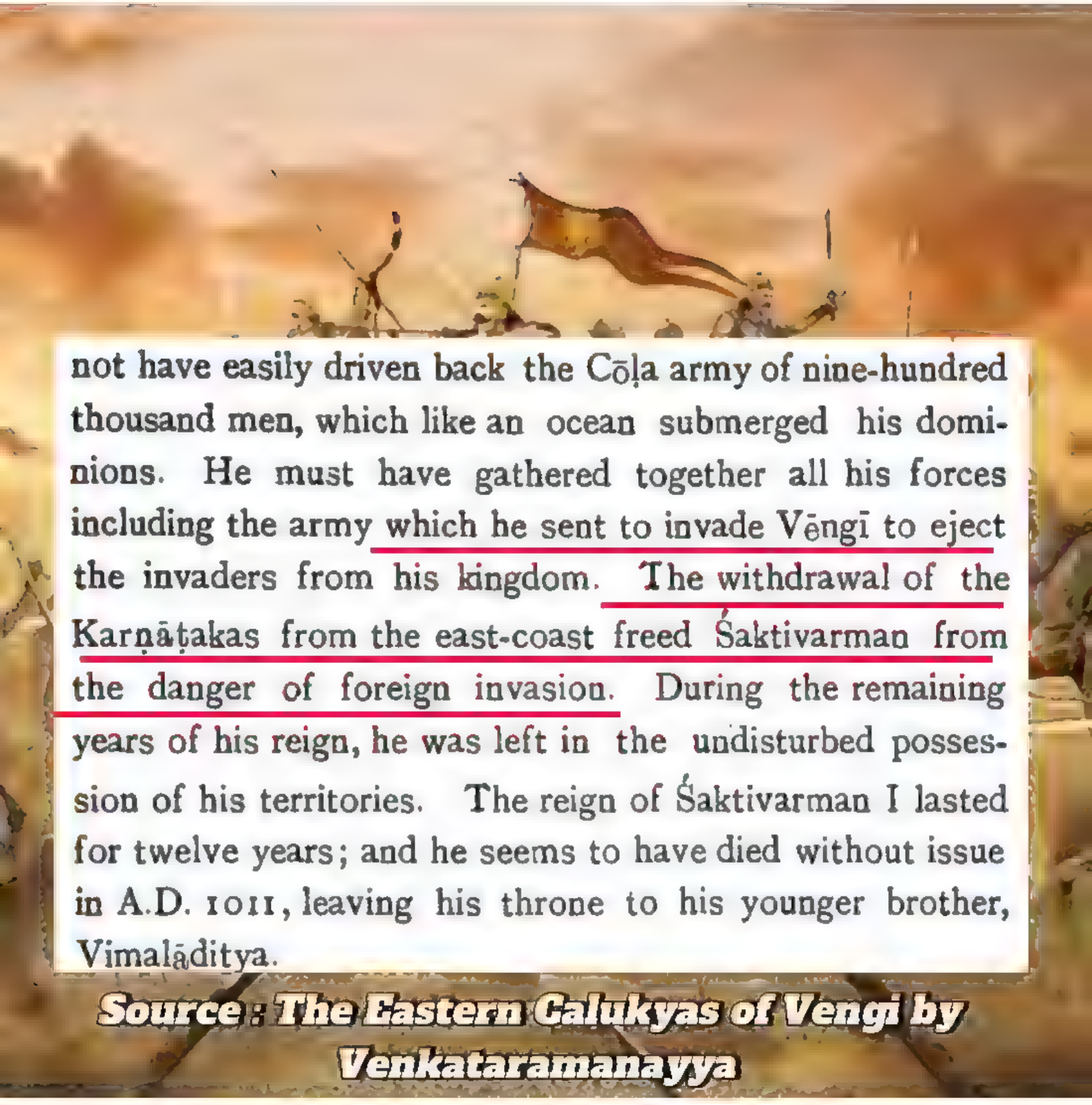
7.Restoring Vengi influence

Rajaraja responded through counter attack to send the army under rajendra to invade chalukya country and compelled satyastraya to leave vengi and successfully restore Vengi's influence.

Restoring Vengi influence

a city of considerable importance. The steps which Śaktivarman I had taken to repel the invaders are not known. The Cōḷa emperor, who must have seen that the blow was really aimed at him, concerted measures to compel Satyāśraya to withdraw his forces from Vēngī and sent an expedition under his son Rājēndra Cōḷa to Karṇāṭaka at the head of a large army. Rājēndra proceeded to Karṇāṭaka and devastated the country in utter disregard of the time-honoured traditions observed by the Hindu monarchs throughout the land. He ravaged the country and perpetrated the murders of women, children, and brahmans; and having forcibly seized women destroyed

Source : The Eastern Calukyas of Vengi by Venkataramanayya

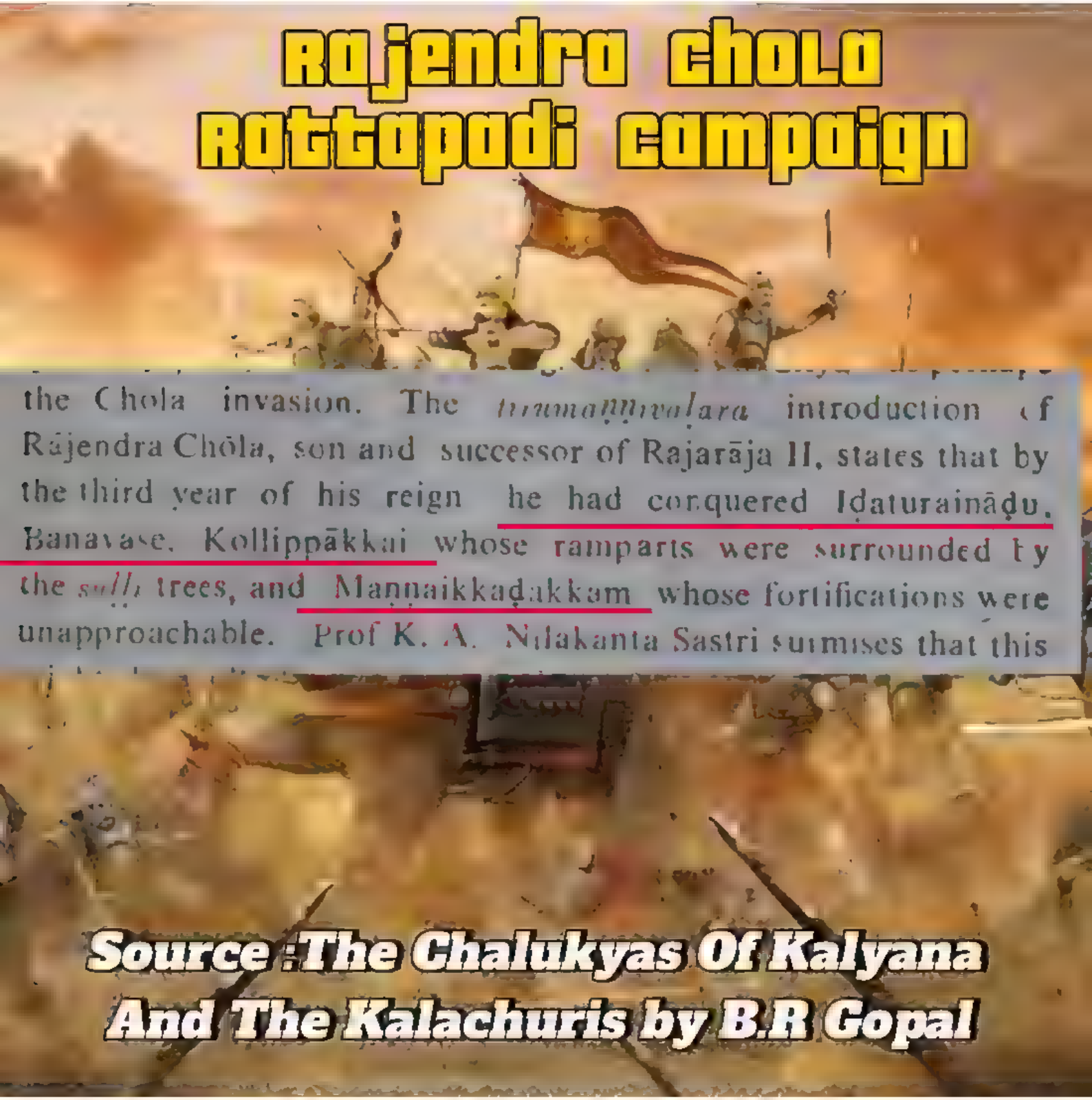


not have easily driven back the Cōḷa army of nine-hundred thousand men, which like an ocean submerged his dominions. He must have gathered together all his forces including the army which he sent to invade Vēngī to eject the invaders from his kingdom. The withdrawal of the Karṇāṭakas from the east-coast freed Śaktivarman from the danger of foreign invasion. During the remaining years of his reign, he was left in the undisturbed possession of his territories. The reign of Śaktivarman I lasted for twelve years; and he seems to have died without issue in A.D. 1011, leaving his throne to his younger brother, Vimalāditya.

Source : The Eastern Calukyas of Vengi by Venkataramanayya

8. Rajendra chola Rattapadi Campaign :-
In 1014-1015, Rajendra led a campaign against Rattapadi, and his 3-year reign inscriptions mentioned he captured
Ededore, Banavasi, KollipakKai and Manyakheta after winning the battles.

Rajendra Chola Rattapadi campaign



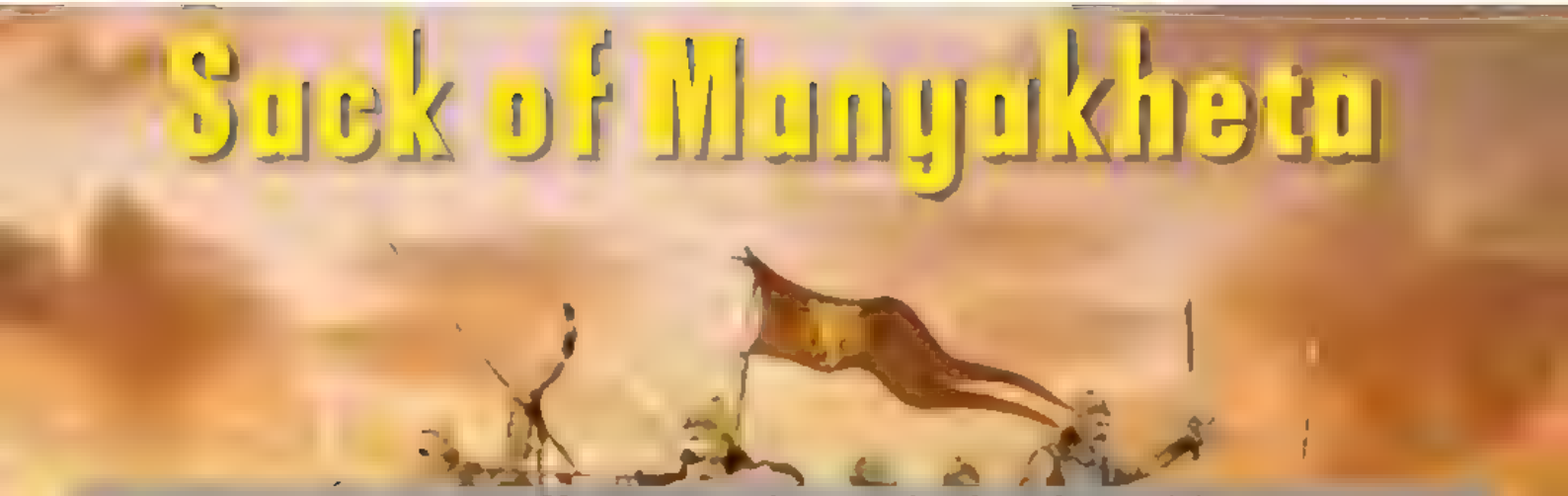
the Chola invasion. The *tiruvalangadu* introduction of Rājendra Chōla, son and successor of Rajarāja II, states that by the third year of his reign he had conquered Iḍaturaināḍu, Banavase, Kollippākkai whose ramparts were surrounded by the *salli* trees, and Mannaikkaḍakkam whose fortifications were unapproachable. Prof K. A. Nilakanta Sastri surmises that this

Source :The Chalukyas Of Kalyana And The Kalachuris by B.R Gopal

9. Sack of Manyakheta

At the end of the campaign, Rajendra defeated Jayasimha and was successful in striking at the heart of the Chalukyan Empire and then sacking and destroying the capital, Manyakheta.

Sack of Manyakheta



inscription and the Karandai plates which refer to Mānyakheṭa as the capital Immediately after his succession, Rajendra must have decided to 'fulfil the vow' of his father and so he must have proceeded against the Chalukya territory in about 1014–15 A. D. This time the Chola king was successful in striking at the

110

predecessors, Vikramāditya or Ayyaṇa. Though no more details about this battle are available, it was Jayasimha that had to face these allies. By this time, already the Chōla had inflicted a defeat on Jayasimha and burnt Mānyakheṭa. Jayasimha collec-

Satyāśraya to Jayasimha II

heart of the empire and sacking down Manyakhēta. Describing the exploits of Kundamarasa, the Kallihāl record referred to above

Source : The Chalukyas Of Kalyana And The Kalachuris by B.R Gopal

Sack of Malkhed

And he, Rajendra Chola, would tolerate no rivals as King-of-Kings.

Rajendra's poets claimed that his armies created a conflagration so large that it terrified the gods living in the skies above the celebrated imperial capital. [55] They claimed that most of Manyakheta's inhabitants suffocated or were burned alive by the flames, while some, especially the palace women, were captured and transferred to the Service Retinues. 'The ample breasts of the ladies of the Ratta [Deccan] king,' they sang, 'destitute of ornaments, became brilliant and beautiful as before with teardrops, gleaming like pearls.' [56] We can scarcely imagine what was destroyed that day: thousands of manuscripts, utensils, toys, hovels, temples, palaces, stables. Unlike Anuradhapura in Lanka, which Rajaraja Chola had captured with minimal damage in the 990s, Rajendra Chola's generals practically

battlefield (page 35). Now Rajendra Chola, a *Tamil* King-of-Kings, had not only conquered and settled the old Ganga kingdom with Tamil peasants, he had stabbed into the very heart of the Deccan, to what was once the glittering Rashtrakuta capital, and burned it to ashes.

The fall of Manyakheta was also a personal victory for Rajendra. Decades ago, old Rajaraja Chola, smarting from a defeat by the Chalukyas, had sworn never to hunt again until Manyakheta had been sacked. He had died without seeing his vow fulfilled. A decade later, as Manyakheta's loot was paraded in Thanjavur, Rajendra Chola declared that he'd captured the 'spotless fame' of the Chalukyas, becoming a resplendent conqueror in his own right; he also proclaimed that he had fulfilled his father's vow. [57] Rajendra had achieved something that even his famous father never had – and he had only been the sole Chola ruler for three years. It was a marvellous personal, geopolitical and historical triumph.

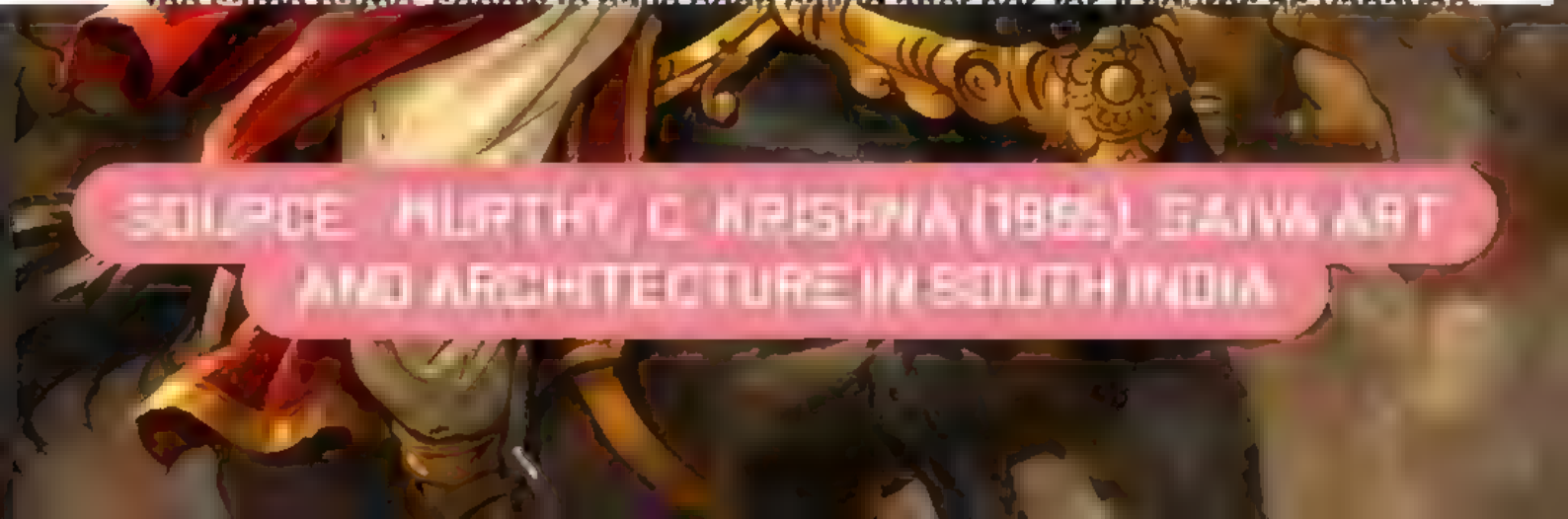
SOURCE : LORDS OF EARTH AND SEA: A HISTORY OF THE CHOLA EMPIRE BOOK BY ANIRUDH KANISETTI

CONQUEST OF MALKHED

number of temples. Rājendrasoḻiśvaram at Kavantandalam[87] Gangaikoṇḍasoḻiśvara at Kūḷampandal, Jayaṅkoṇḍaśoḻiśvaram at Sengunram in the North Arcot district etc. His military achievement over the Mannaikkadakkam was celebrated by the construction of a *maṇḍapa* called Mannaikoṇḍa Śōḻan.

Rājādhirāja I (1018-1054) inherited an extensive empire from his father and

Another inscription in Thiruvothiyur temple informs that a pavilion in the temple was called *Mannikonda Chola* evidently to commemorate Rajendra's conquest of Manyaketa (Malkhed) which was under the Chalukyas. One of the queens of Rajendra-I was called Vanavan Mahadevi and interestingly enough, Pallavaram, a town in the district which still bears the same name, seems to have been called after her, for it figures as Vanavan



SOURCE: MURTHY, C. KRISHNA (1985) JAINA ART AND ARCHITECTURE IN SOUTH INDIA

Sack of Malkhed

Madhurāntaka *alias* Rājēndra-Chōḷa : (conquered Kuntaḷa, made Mānyakhēṭa a playground for his armies ; had the kings of Kulūta and Utkala slain and the chiefs of Kalinga and Vimśa destroyed ; burnt Kaṭāha).

Source : Epigraphia Indica Vol.32 by Chakravarti, N.p.

10. Re Conquest of Gangavadi :-
Rejendra turned his attention against Jayasimha in the western front one in the direction of Gangavadi, Nulambavadi, and Ededore . In this battle, the forces of Jayasimha were rolled back to the north of the Tungabhadra.

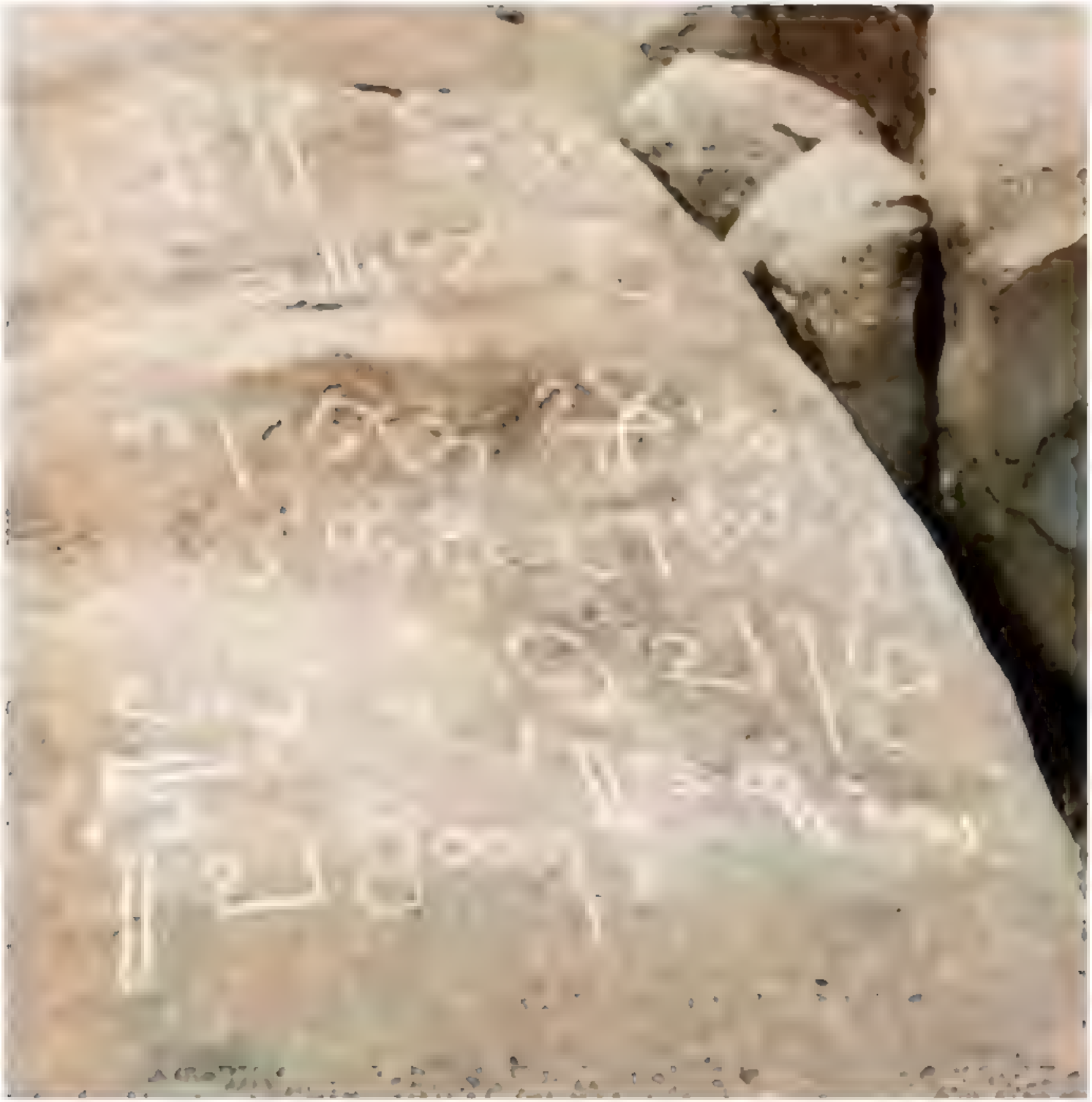
Re Conquest of Gangavadi

to a lion and his enemy Rājēndra to an elephant. But when Rājēndra actively turned his attention against Jayasimha and sent two forces simultaneously into the field, one in the direction of Gaṅgavādi, Nulambavādi, and Idaiturai-nāḍu (the Raichur-doab), and the other into Veṅgi for the relief of Rājarāja, the situation was completely transformed and the recent successes of Jaya-simha were reversed. In Veṅgi Rājēndra's success seems to have been com-plete; the rival king, probably Vijayāditya VII, fled the country, and Rāja-rāja celebrated his coronation peacefully in A.D. 1022. In the West, the fact that the chief battle was fought at Maski in the Raichur-doab shows that the forces of Jayasimha were rolled back to the north of the Tungabhadrā; the final result of the battle itself can only be correctly estimated by striking a

Source : The Early History Of The Deccan Part I-vi (1960) by Yazdani G.

11. Battle of Maski :-

While in this consequent, following Battle Rajendra Chola defeated Jayasimha in the Battle of Maski and annexed Raichur from Western Chalukyas.



Rajendra chola inscription at Maski

Battle of Maski

put two forces simultaneously in the field, one marching into the Raichur doab and the other into Vengi for the relief of Rājarāja. In the west Jayasimha was defeated in a battle at Maski, but this led to no further aggression on the part of Rājendra, the Tunga-

Source : History of South India by Sastri, K.A.Nilakanta

12. Recovery of Vengi :-

On the Eastern front, Rajendra's general, Arayan Rajarajan, defeated Vijayaditya, who was supported by Jayasimha II. And Rajaraja Narendra was installed on the Vengi throne.

Recovery of Vengi

Source :

1.The Eastern Calukyas of Vengi by Venkataramanayya

2. The Early History Of The Deccan Part I-vi (1960)
by Yazdani G.

succession to the throne was disputed. Cōḷa inscriptions from Kottaśīvaram and Madakasira taluk in the Anantapur district, dated in the 10th year of Rājēndra Cōḷa I refer to a Cōḷa invasion of Vēngī, which was led by Areyan Rājarājan *alias* Vikrama-Cōḷa Cōḷiyavaraiyan at the instance of his master. Cōḷiyavaraiyan, according to these inscriptions, compelled the king of Vēngī to flee from his country, destroyed the family of Jayasinga,[1] and defeated in battle the Kaḷingas, the Telingas and the Oḍḍas.[1] It is obvious that during the years which elapsed between the accession and the coronation of Rājarāja, Vēngī was governed by a monarch who was hostile to the Cōḷas, and well-disposed towards their political opponents the Western Cāḷukyas, the Kaḷingas and Oḍḍas. This king could not have been Rājarāja; for the

Kottaśivaram in the Anantapur District dated A.D. 1022 record the titles of a Chōḷa commander, among which occurs the expression Jayasingakulakāla, death to the family of Jayasimha;[1] an undated inscription says that the king of Veṅgi fled when he heard that the Chōḷa monarch had ordered the advance of this general.[2]

Battle of kalindindi

Indecisive battle

of Vengī reached Gangāpurī, the Cōḷa capital. Rājendra Cōḷa I despatched a strong army under the command of his Brahman general, Rajaraja Brahma Mahārāja, together with two other officers, Uttama Cōḍa Coḍa-kōn and Uttama Cōḍa Milāḍ-uḍaiyan. The Coḷa army marched without any incident, and reaching Vēngī quickly attacked the Western Caḷukya army near the village of Kalidiṇḍi in the neighbourhood of the old Eastern Cāḷukya capital. A sanguinary fight ensued. Though contested fiercely, the battle ended indecisively. As all the generals, who were engaged in the fight on either side, perished on the battle-field, neither party could claim victory.[1] Though the Western Caḷukyas were not victorious in the battle, it was tantamount to a defeat to the Cōḷas; for they failed to dislodge the Western Cāḷukyas from Vengī and re-establish Rajarāja in his kingdom. What actually happened after the battle of Kalidiṇḍi is not known. The Cōḷas seem to have prevailed ultimately against their enemies. As Rajaraja was able to set up three memorial temples in honour of the three Coḷa generals, who laid down their lives on the battle-field of Kalidiṇḍi, he was obviously restored to his kingdom; and this could not have happened, unless the Coḷas regained their military ascendency, and re-established their authority over Vēngī. It is not possible to ascertain when and

The war began with Someswara's invasion of Vengi. Rajendra was too old to lead the army in person and therefore sent his trusted general. An indecisive battle was fought at Kalidindi. There was an interlude during which Rajendra died and Rajadhiraja I succeeded to the throne. He continued the war and defeated the Chalukyas

Battle of Kalindindi

indecisive battle

The Battle of Kalindindi was tactically indecisive but strategically favored the Cholas later. Heavy losses on both sides prevented an immediate victory, but the Cholas ultimately restored their authority over Vengi.

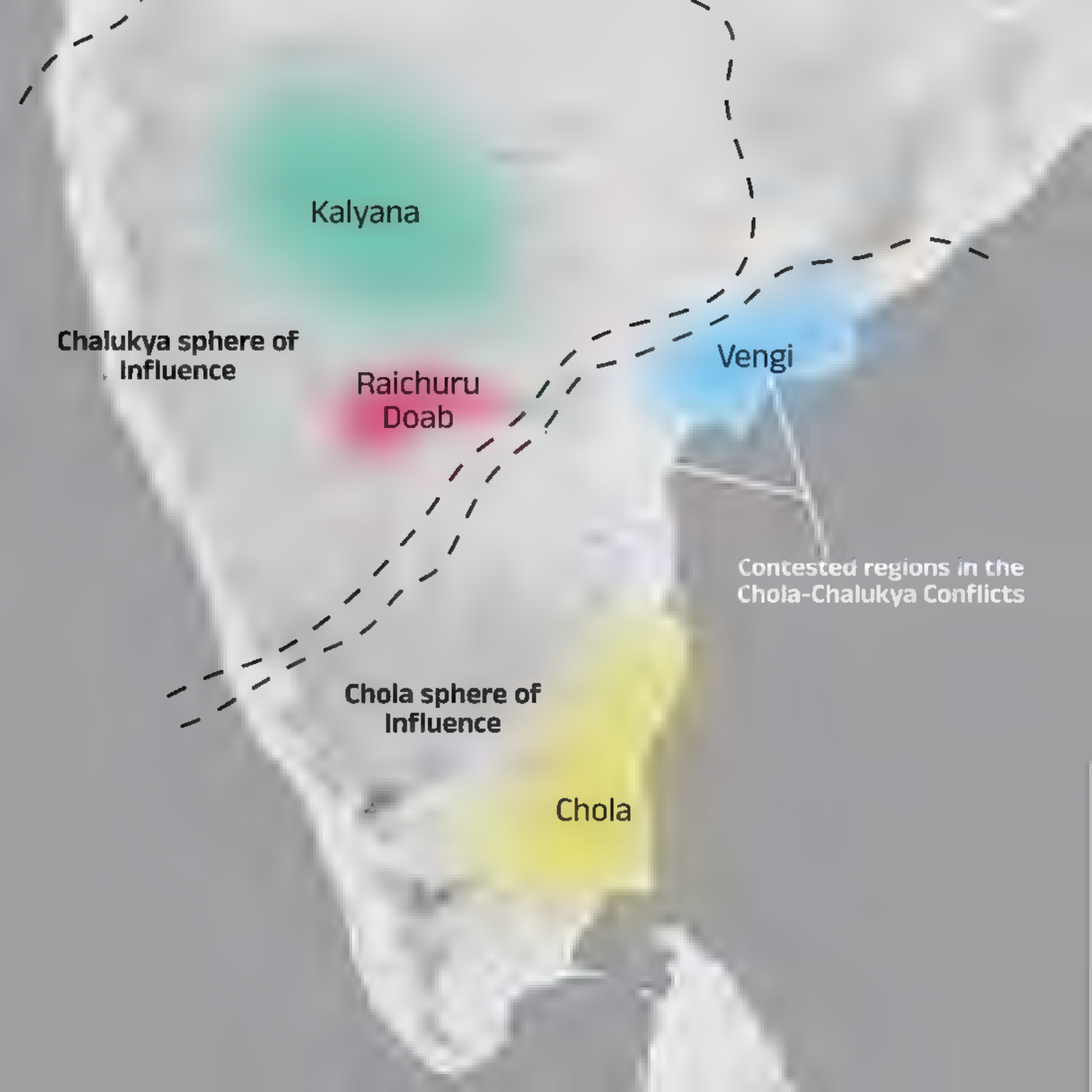
Source : The Eastern calukyus of Vengi

A History of Karnataka, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day
By H. V. Sreenivasa Murthy, R. Ramakrishnan · 1977

The Battle of Kalidindi

The Chola-Chalukya Struggle over Vengi

Artistic depiction of the Chola tiger chasing the Chalukya boar from the riverine Vengi.


Kalyana
Chalukya sphere of Influence
Raichuru Doab
Vengi
Contested regions in the Chola-Chalukya Conflicts
Chola sphere of Influence
Chola

Kolipaka
Western Chalukyas
standstill.
Cholas
& Eastern Chalukyas

There was a battle between the generals of the kings of Carnata and Dramila. The clash of each other's elephants was horrid.

I saw fistfights here and there, hair-pulling fights for a second. I was told of fights with sticks, and the fight with spears was constant.

The archers, filled with valour from the battle, rained arrows on each other. The two armies shot arrows at each other at the speed of the wind.

The strong clash of swords makes it easier for sparks to be born from the contact. The true soldiers were filled with fear, and the five infantrymen were [sentence lost].

The headless human trunks were the most excellent among the dancing headless bodies of elephants and horses. They have happily paid off their debts to my masters for his never-ending patronage for them.

Elephants after elephants, horses after horses, and humans after humans were equally destroyed. Both sides were equally devastated in a battle that was decided by the bounds of time.

This is a great opportunity for them to walk towards heaven without thinking of the chiefs of the infantry. They always longed for union with the young women in heaven, and their luck proved ill on earth.

13. Re Conquest of Vengi (1035 CE)

After the indecisive Kalindindi Battle , Rajadhiraja succeeded in defeating the Western Chalukya armies and driving them out of the Telugu country in 1035 CE. Rajaraja Narendra was installed on the Vengi throne.

Re Conquest of Vengi

how the Cōḷas managed to dislodge the Western Cāḷukyas from the Coastal Telugu country and reinstate Rājarāja in his kingdom. This took place probably about A.D. 1035.[1]. Perhaps, the Cōḷa emperor sent another expedition to Vēngī, this time under the command of his valiant son and heir-apparent Rājādhirāja, who succeeded in defeating the Western Cāḷukya armies and driving them out of the country.[2]

Source : The Eastern Calukyas of Vengi
by Venkataramanayya

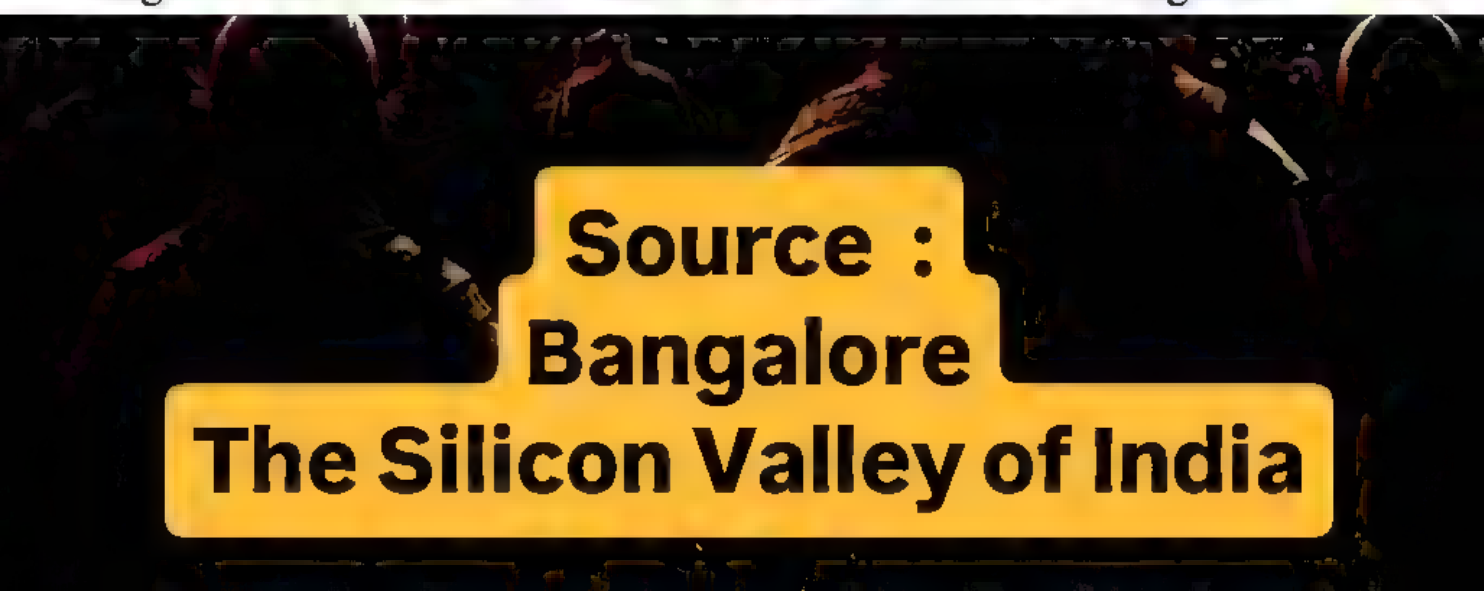
14. Re Conquest of Vengi (1037 CE)
In 1037 ,Chalukyas intervened and placed Vijayaditya on the Vengi throne, but it was short lived. soon after, Raja Raja Narendra was on the Vengi throne again. Cholas once again succeeded in their attempts to secure their influence in Vengi.

Re Conquest of Vengi (1037 CE)

The Hoṭṭur inscription of Jayasimha (1037 A. D.) seems to indicate that Vāvaṇarasa, the governor of the two Three-hundred divisions of Belvola and Purigere, fought in this battle of the Chālukya king. He bore, among others, the title *Bijavāḍi-kōṭe-durppa-dalana*, i. e. the subduer of the fort of Bijawāḍi. Dr. Barnett identified the fort of Bijawāḍi with Bijawāḍi near Hungund with a note of uncertainty.[78] But, more probably, this fort is modern Bezwada (Vijayawada) in Andhra Pradesh. The Pamulavāka plates indicate that the Chālukya king and his ward Vijayāditya succeeded in their efforts and the latter was placed on the Vengi throne. But this success was short lived, for, soon after, we see Rājarāja on the Vengi throne, once again.

Source : The Chalukyas Of Kalyana And The Kalachuris by B.R Gopal

to Donur, he also captured Banvasi, a good part of the Raichur doab and sacked Manyakheta" itself, which was the Western Chalukyan capital.[289] During the time of the Chalukya ruler Jayasimha after his defeat by Rajendra Chola I, the Tungabhadra river was recognized tacitly as the boundary between the two kingdoms.[289] During the rule of Rajadhiraja Chola I (1042–1056), Dannada, Kulpak, Koppam, the fortress of Kampili, Pundur, Yetagiri and the Chalukyan capital Kalyani were sacked.[289] In 1053, Rajendra Chola II after defeating the Chalukyans in war advanced to Kollapura where he erected a pillar of victory before returning to his capital at Gangaikondacholapuram.[290] In 1066, the Western Chalukya ruler Somesvara's forces were defeated by the next Chola ruler Virarajendra, who then again defeated the Western Chalukyas at Kudalasangama, and set up a pillar of victory on the banks of the Tungabhadra.[291] In AD 1075 Kulottunga Chola I won a victory against Vikramaditya VI at Nangili in Kolar district and made himself the master of Gangavadi.[292] The



15. Battle of Dannada:-

Rajathi Raja led the first campaign against the Chalukyas and defeated the Chalukya forces led by Vikramaditya and Vijayaditya in the Battle of Dannada and restored Chola power in the Vengi region.

Battle of Dannada

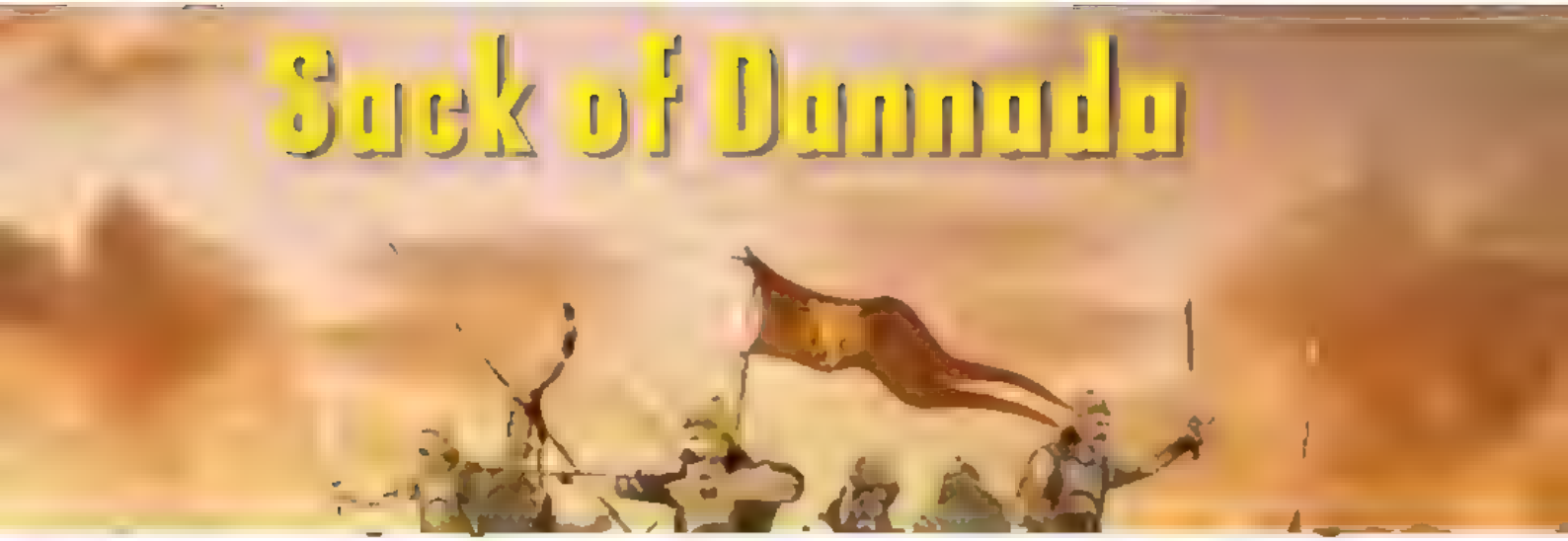
Rājādhirāja I (1044). He was eager to restore Chola power in Vengi, and himself led an expedition into the Telugu country soon after he ascended the throne. He defeated the Western Chālukya forces in a battle at Dannada (Dhānyakataka) on the Krishna and compelled Vikramāditya, Someśvara's son, and Vijayāditya,

Source: History of South India by Sastri, K.A.Nilakanta

16. Sack of Dannada :-

After winning in the Battle of Dannada Chola forces led by Rajathi Raja plunder the Chalukya camp in Dannada, and take much booty, including treasures, elephants and horses.

Sack of Dannada



ber of war elephants; and Vikramāditya and Vijayāditya together with Śāngamayya fled like cowards from the field. The victorious Cōḷa army plundered the camp of the enemy, and much booty including treasures, elephants and horses fell into their hands. Rājādhirāja next advanced, probably in the wake of the retreating Cāḷukya forces, upon Koḷḷippākkai in the Nalgoṇḍa district of the

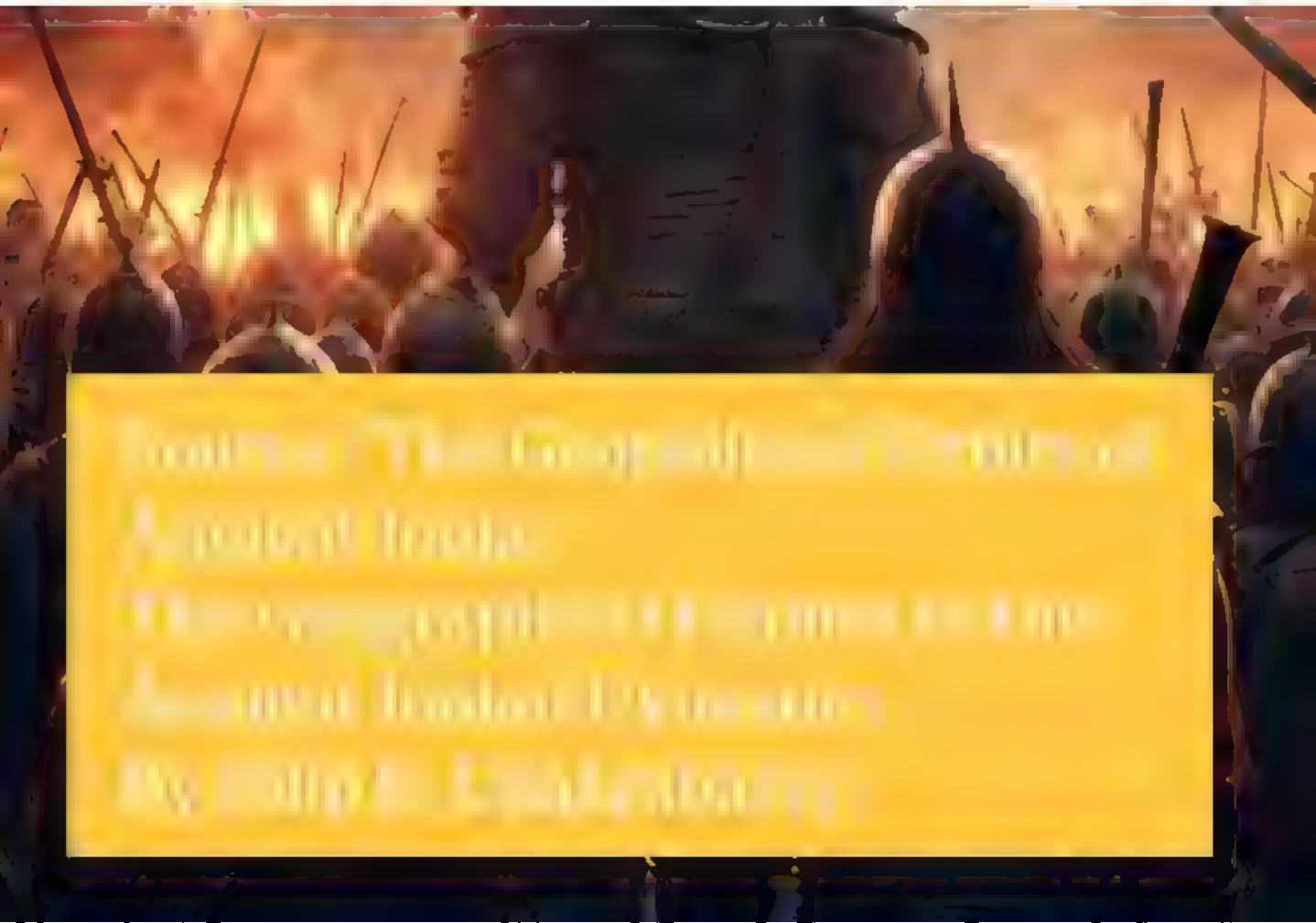
Source : The Eastern Calukyas of Vengi by Venkataramanayya

17 . Sack of Kollippakai :-

Following First Campaign, Rajathi Raja Chola sacked and burnt the KollipakKai (Kulpak) City.

BATTLE OF KOLLIPAKAI AND CONQUEST OF KAMPILI, PUNDUR AND MANNADIPAI PALACE

The main problem before the next king of the Later Chalukyas, Somesvara I (*c.* AD 1043–68), was the Cholas under Rajadhiraja I. In his first campaign which took place soon after Somesvara I's accession, the Chola king was opposed at Pundi in the Bellary district but without success. Somesvara I then put up a major resistance at Koluru on the bank of the Bhima near Chitapur. The Cholas won, entered Kalyani, and plundered it. The next battle took place at Kollippakkai and again Somesvara I was defeated. The second Chola invasion of the Later Chalukyan territory took place in 1047 and the places which fell to the Cholas were Kampili, Pundur, and Mannandippai. However, the



Sack of Kollippakai

first invasion of the Cāḷukya country resulting in the destruction of Koḷḷippākkai are given in the inscriptions of the 26th year * and are generally omitted in later records; whereas the detailed description of the

with gold of great splendour and with horses, elephants and steeds, achieved victory in his garment, and caused the centre of Kollippākkai (*a city*) of the enemies, to be consumed by fire."

Commenting upon this translation, Prof. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri said that the rendering of the portion *tammadaiyir caiyanaoṇḍu*

Source :

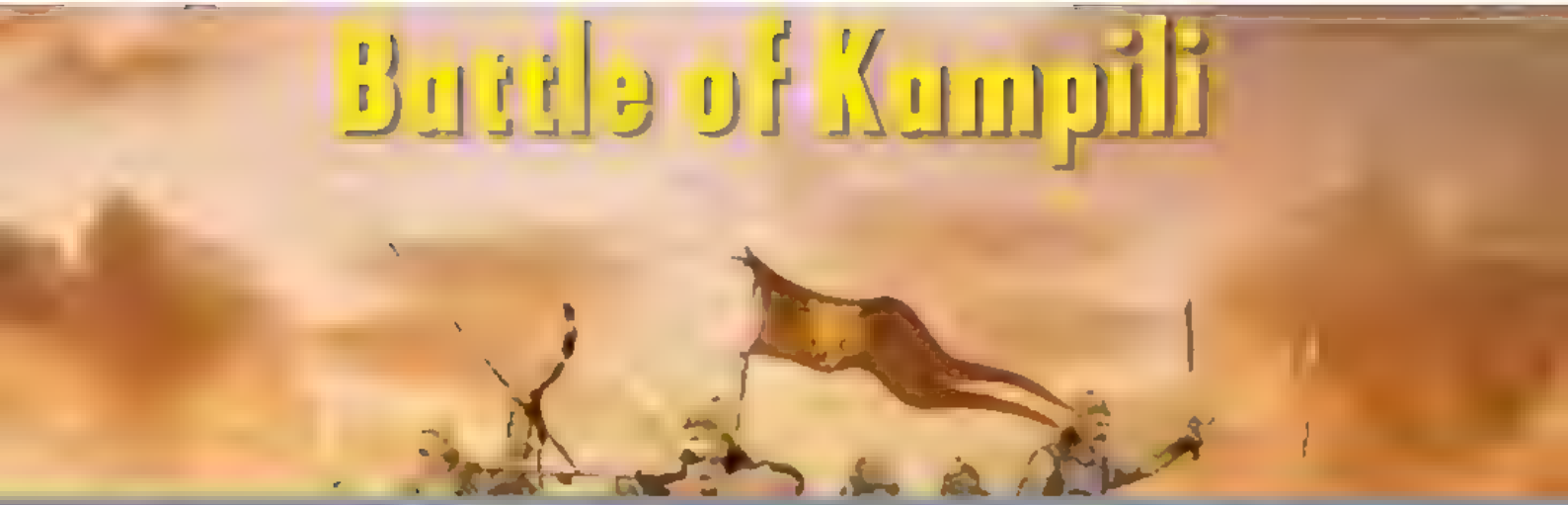
1. Cholas by Nilakanta Sastri - I

2. The Chalukyas Of Kalyana And The Kalachuris by B.R Gopal

18. Battle of Kampili ((1046 - 1047 CE)

Rajathi Raja led the second campaign against Chalukya country. it led to the Battle of Kampili. He defeated several Chalukya generals, including Gandara-Dinakaran, Naranan Narayana, Kanavadi (Ganapati), and Madisudanan (Madhustdana).

Battle of Kampili



The Battles of Kampili and Pūṇḍūr

The Chōla records describe the march of their army for the second time into the northern region, when the Chōḷa king claims to have defeated, in battle, Gaṇḍara-Dinakaran, Nāranaṇ Nārāyaṇa), Kanavadi (Gaṇapati), Madisudanan (Madhusudana) and many others and destroyed the palace of the Salukkiyar, in the city of Kampili.[21] In other inscriptions[22] this engagement is

The second stage in the war is described in Rājādhirāja's inscriptions of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years—A.D. 1047–8.[2] In this second campaign in the north, the Chōḷa monarch himself commanded a fighting force and put to flight, or (according to another version) captured, several kinglets like

Source :

1.The Chalukyas Of Kalyana And The Kalachuris by B.R Gopal

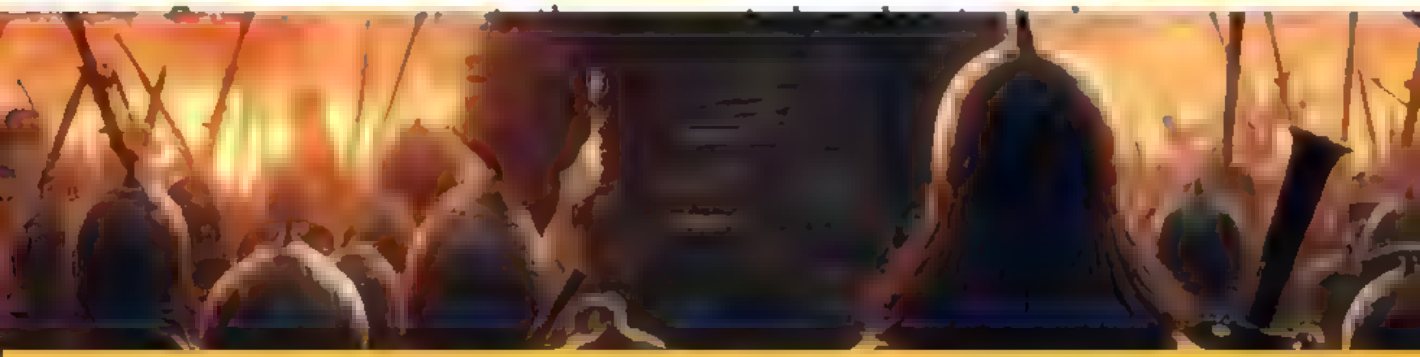
2.The Early History Of The Deccan Part I-vi (1960) by Yazdani G.

19. Sack of Kampili Palace (1046 - 1047 CE)

Following the battle of Kampili, Rajathi Raja Chola sacked and destroyed the Kampili Palace in the City.

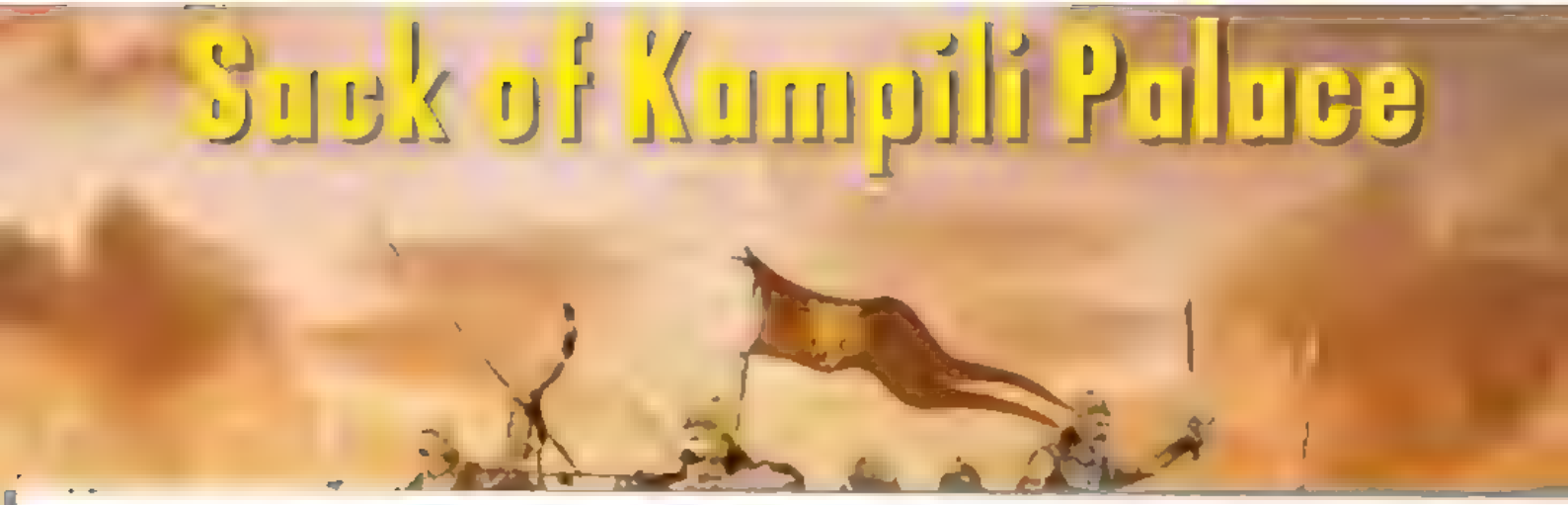
Kampili was Chalukya second Capital

in Dhanyakataka battle. The Cholas wanted to press home this advantage. They advanced to the Chalukya territory and set fire to the fort of Kollipakkai (Kulpak). On the western front the Cholas sacked the palace at Kampili, defeated the enemy in the Pundur battle, and the same fate of Kampili befell on the Chalukyan capital.



Source: A History of Karnataka From Earliest Times to the Present Day
By P.B. Desai and Shanta Desai
Page 97, Paragraph 1

Sack of Kampili Palace



Gaṇḍar-dinakaran (Gaṇḍarāditya), Nāraṇan, Gaṇapati, and Madhusūdanan of the fragrant garland; he then demolished the Chāḷukya palace in the city of Kampili, and defeated the troops of Vikrama-Nāraṇan, who advanced on a tall elephant in front of his father. The third campaign, as it is called in

The Chōla records describe the march of their army for the second time into the northern region, when the Chōḷa king claims to have defeated. in battle. Gaṇḍara-Dinakaran. Nāranaṇ Nārāyaṇa), Kanavadi (Gaṇapati), Madisudanan (Madhusudana) and many others and destroyed the palace of the Salukkiyar, in the city of Kampili.[21] In other inscriptions[22] this engagement is

Source :

1.The Early History Of The Deccan Part I-vi (1960)
by Yazdani G.
2.The Chalukyas Of Kalyana And The Kalachuris
by B.R Gopal

20. Plunder of Belvola Country

By the Sack of Kampili, Rajathi Raja penetrating into the Belvola country (the region round about the Gadag taluk of Dharwar District), which was the heart of the Chalukya kingdom, and burning the temples and proceeding towards Pundur.

Plunder of Belvola Country

The Gawarawād inscription of a later date referred above, seems to show that in the earlier expedition. Rājādhirāja achieved considerable amount of success. by penetrating into the Belvola country, (the region round about the Gadag taluk of Dharwar District) which was the heart of the Chālukya kingdom and burning the temples. From this region, he seems to have proceeded towards Puṇḍūr in Mahbubnagar District of Andhra Pradesh,

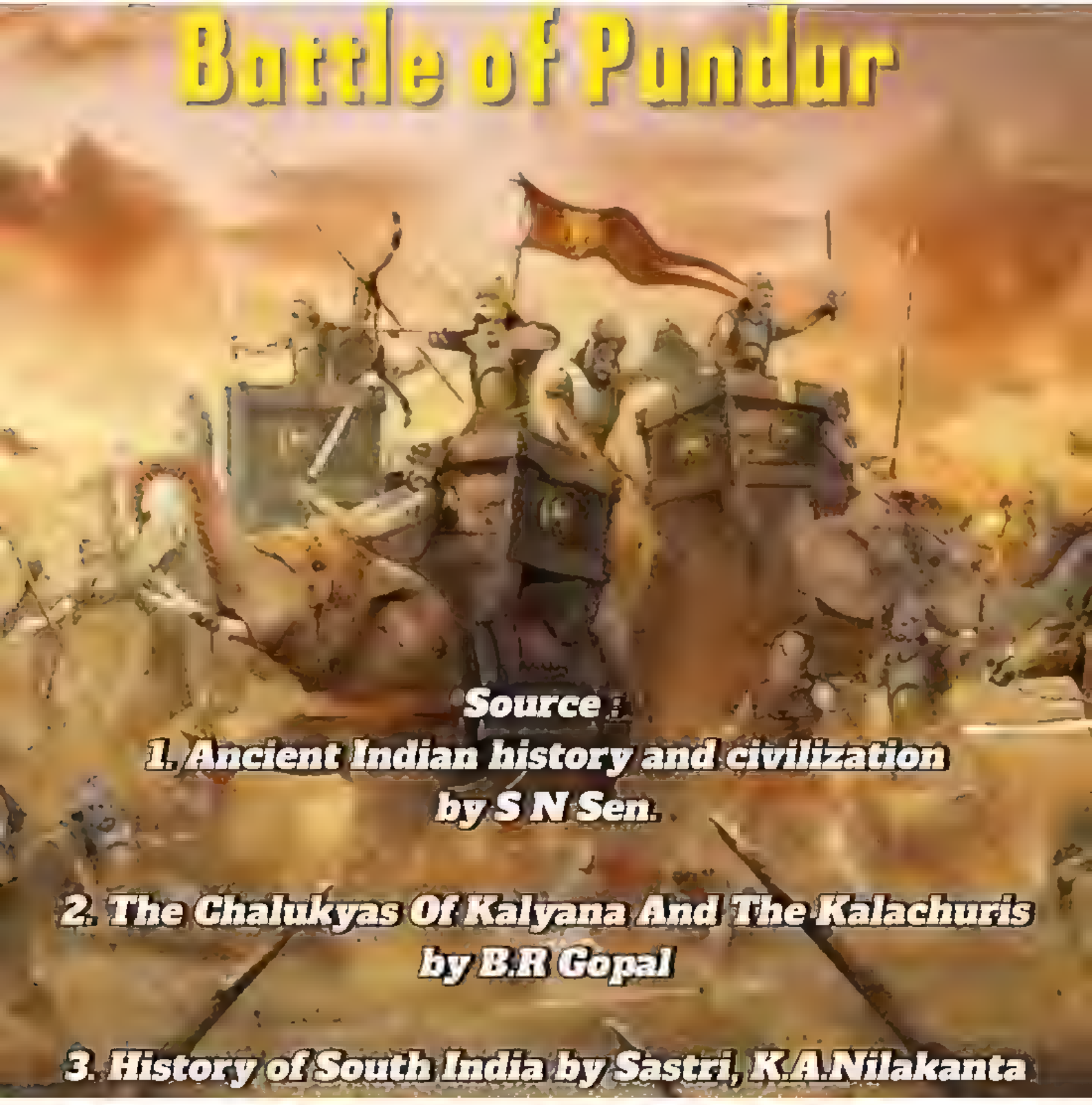
Source : The Chalukyas Of Kalyana And The Kalachuris by B.R Gopal

21. Battle of Pundur :-

Rajathi Raja defeated Someshwara's vassals in the Battle of Pundur on the banks of the big river (Krishna), in which the Telugu chieftain Viccaya and his close relations were taken prisoner by the Chola forces together with several other commanders .

CHOLA ARMY

Battle of Pundur

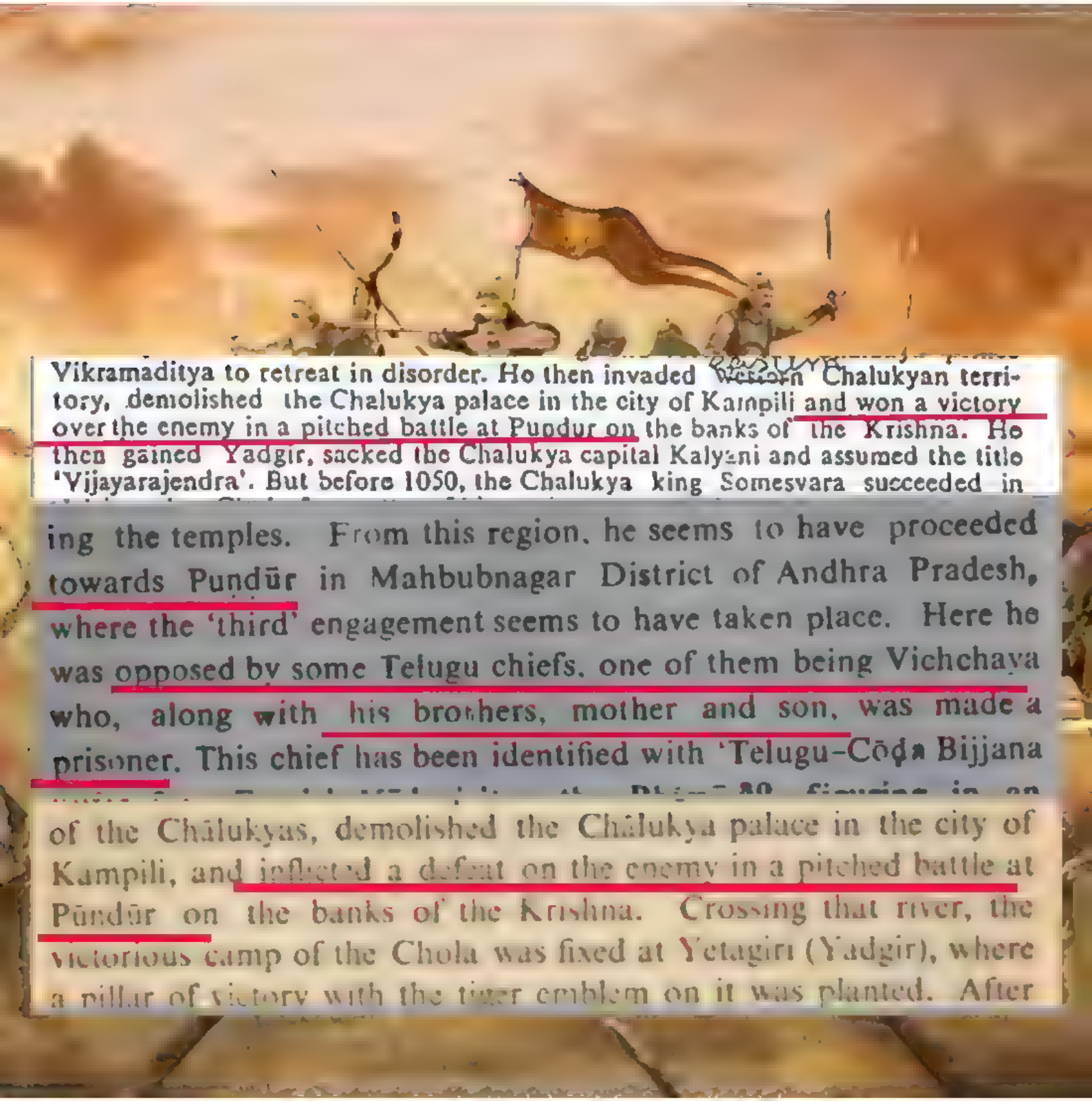


Source :

1. Ancient Indian history and civilization by S N Sen.

2. The Chalukyas Of Kalyana And The Kalachuris by B.R Gopal

3. History of South India by Sastri, K.A.Nilakanta



Vikramaditya to retreat in disorder. He then invaded Western Chalukyan territory, demolished the Chalukya palace in the city of Kampili and won a victory over the enemy in a pitched battle at Pundur on the banks of the Krishna. He then gained Yadgir, sacked the Chalukya capital Kalyani and assumed the title 'Vijayarajendra'. But before 1050, the Chalukya king Somesvara succeeded in

ing the temples. From this region, he seems to have proceeded towards Puṇḍūr in Mahbubnagar District of Andhra Pradesh, where the 'third' engagement seems to have taken place. Here he was opposed by some Telugu chiefs, one of them being Vichchaya who, along with his brothers, mother and son, was made a prisoner. This chief has been identified with 'Telugu-Cōḍa Bijjana

of the Chālukyas, demolished the Chālukya palace in the city of Kampili, and inflicted a defeat on the enemy in a pitched battle at Pūṇḍūr on the banks of the Krishna. Crossing that river, the victorious camp of the Chola was fixed at Yetagiri (Yadgir), where a pillar of victory with the tiger emblem on it was planted. After

22. Sack of Pundur :-

After the Battle of Pundur , Pundur was sacked . Someshvara's vassal, the Telugu chieftain Vichchaya was defeated and was driven out of the battlefield.

Sack of Pundur

the city of Kampili.[21] In other inscriptions[22] this engagement is said to have been followed by the one at Puṇḍur on the left bank of the Kṛishṇā, in which several Telugu chieftains including the brothers of Telinga Vichchaya, his mother and son and vassals of Sōmēśvara, were made prisoners of war together with numberless women; thereupon, the city of Pūṇḍūr was sacked by the Chōla and razed to the ground. When Vichchaya was driven out of the battle-field, Āhavamalla was forced to send his officers for negotiating peace with the Cholas. But they were very badly

Source : The Chalukyas Of Kalyana And The Kalachuris by B.R Gopal

23 . Seige of Mannadippai Palace :-

Rajathi Raja chola successfully besieged and captured the big palace called Mannadipai.

Seige of Mannadippai Palace

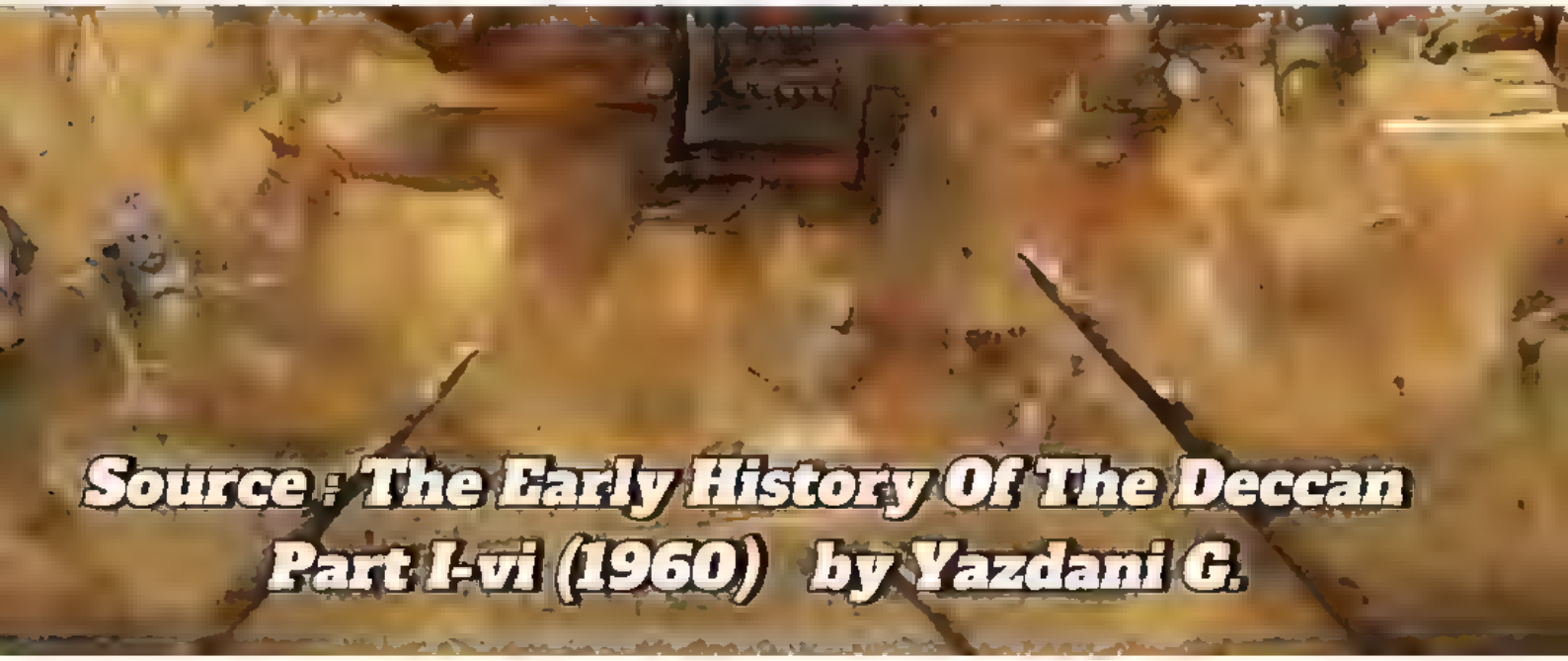
captured Kampili. After sacking the city of Pūṇḍur, on the bank of the Kṛishṇā, where there was a cantonment, he seized a place named Mannandīppai. In consequence of these Choḷa invasions the normal life in the Deccan was greatly disturbed. An inscription, dated A.D. 1050, from the Dhārwār District, states that some ministers and administrative officers granted the renewal of corporate constitution of some *Settis*, which was partly broken down in the stress of the

Source : History and Culture of the Indian People, Volume 05, The Struggle For Empire by S. Ramakrishnan,

24. Sack of Mannadippai Palace:-

Following the siege of Mannadipai Palace. The Palace was consigned to the flames by Cholas.

despicable coward. The city of Pūṇḍūr was razed to the ground, its site being ploughed with ploughs drawn by asses and sown with *varāṭikai*, a kind of coarse millet, and the large palace at Mannandippai was consigned to the flames.[2] Then, followed by his army, the Chōḷa took his herd of elephants down to drink at the three ghats on Śiṟuṭuṟai (small river), Peruṇduṟai (big river), and Daiva Bhīmakasi (the divine Bhīmā); a pillar of victory with the



25. Conquest of Yadgir :-

Followed by his army, Rajathi Raja took his herd of elephants down to drink at the three ghats on Simturai (small river), Perundurai (big river), and (the divine Bhima). A pillar of victory with the tiger emblem on it was planted at Yadgir.

of coarse millet, and the large palace at Maṇṇandippai was consigned to the flames.[2] Then, followed by his army, the Chōḷa took his herd of elephants down to drink at the three ghats on Śiṟuṭuṟai (small river), Peruṇduṟai (big river), and Daiva Bhīmakasi (the divine Bhīmā); a pillar of victory with the tiger emblem on it was planted at Yetagiri (Yadgir) of the Chāḷukyas. The victorious Chōḷa camp became for a while the scene of games and feasting, whilst gifts were bestowed on the kings who had offered submission.[3]

coward. [85] Rajadhiraja's war elephants were bathed in the waters of Deccan fords, contemptuously appropriating their sacred powers. [86] By this point the Chola court had poured fortunes into military logistics: supply lines extended hundreds of miles, allowing Rajadhiraja to finally punch past the Krishna river, erecting a pillar of victory at Yadgiri in the northern part of present-day Karnataka. [87] More Chalukya armies harried Rajadhiraja, trying

to slow the advance and demoralize his troops, but were driven off. [88] Another pair of Chalukya ambassadors was humiliated: one was forced into women's clothing, the other's head was badly shaved. [89] Finally, the

Source : Lords of Earth and Sea: A History of the Chola Empire Book by Anirudh Kanisetti

26. Sack of Kalyani :-

Fighting was soon resumed, in which the Chola defeated several leaders of enemy forces, such as the Nulamba, Kalidasa, Chamunda, Kommaya, and Vallavaraja,Thereafter the ancient city of Kalyanapuram was sacked and its royal palace razed to the ground .

Fighting was soon resumed in which the Chōḷa defeated several leaders of enemy forces such as the Nulamba, Kālidāsa, Chāmuṇḍa, Kommaya, and Vallavarāja and beheaded the Gurjara king, sparing only those who sought his protection and restoring to these their positions and their diadems. The Chāḷukya monarch then sent to the Chōḷa a hostile message by one of his high officials (Peṛkaḍai) and two lieutenants; the latter were subjected to deliberate and barbarous insults in the Chōḷa camp—one of them being forced to wear women's clothes and the other having his head shaved so as to show five tufts; these officers were named respectively Āhavamalli and Āhavamalla. Thereafter the ancient city of Kalyāṇapuram was sacked and its royal palace razed to the ground after the guards had been overpowered; in that city Rājādhirāja performed a *vīrābhisheka* and assumed the title Vijayarājēndra. At Dārāsuram in the Tanjore District can be seen even now a fine image of a *dvārapālaka* in the contemporary Chāḷukya style bearing the inscription in Tamil: 'The dvārapālaka (door-keeper) brought by Uḍaiyār Śrī Vijayarājēndradēva after burning Kalyāṇapuram'!

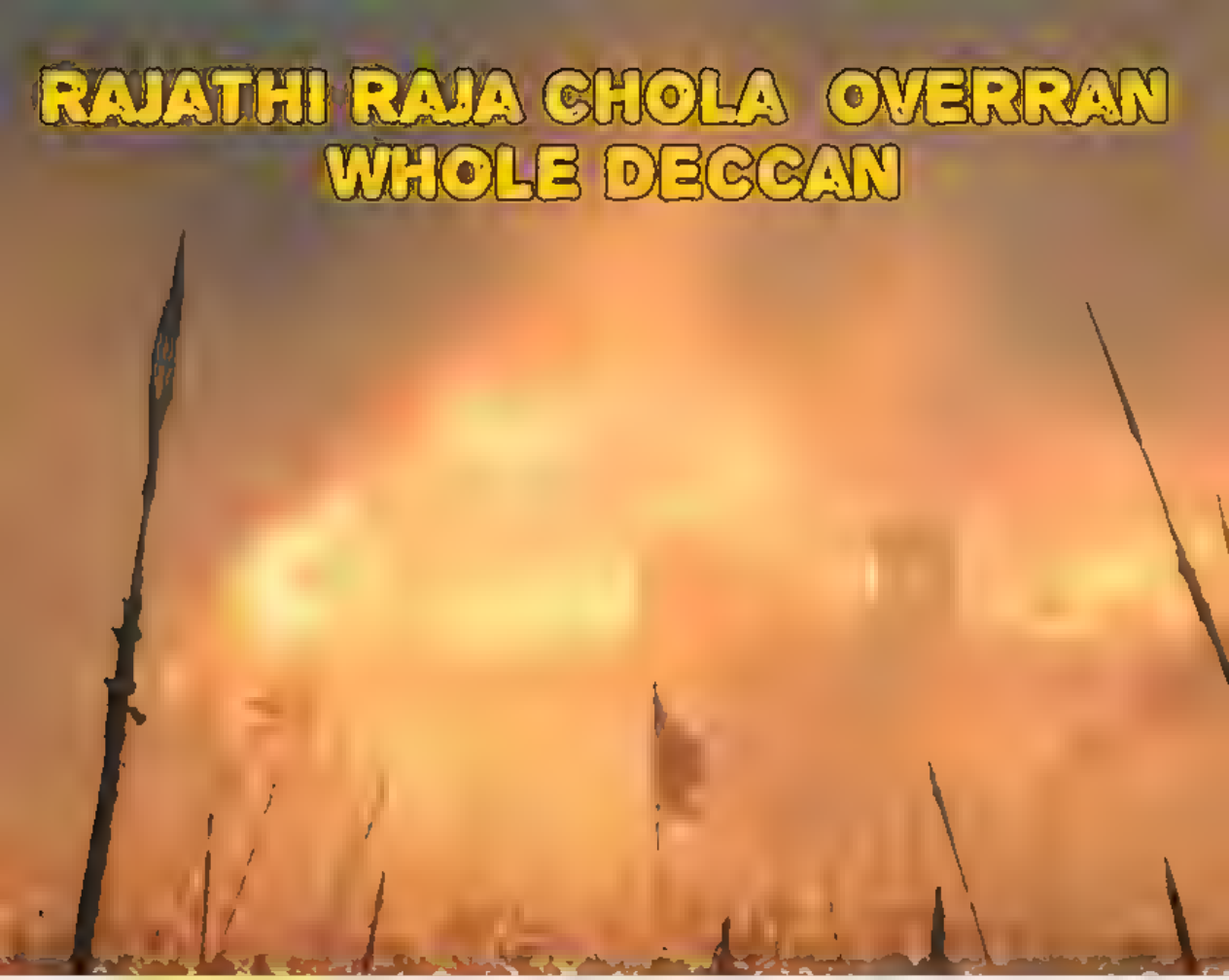
The Chāḷukya inscriptions give little aid in the elucidation of this part of

Thanjavur Art Gallery Ananth Kamath

Rajadhiraja Chola's captured Chalukya door guardian, torn from a temple to Shiva. An inscription on its base reads: 'Hail! Prosperity! The glorious lord Victorious-Rajendra, having burned Kalyana city, brought this door guardian.'[92]

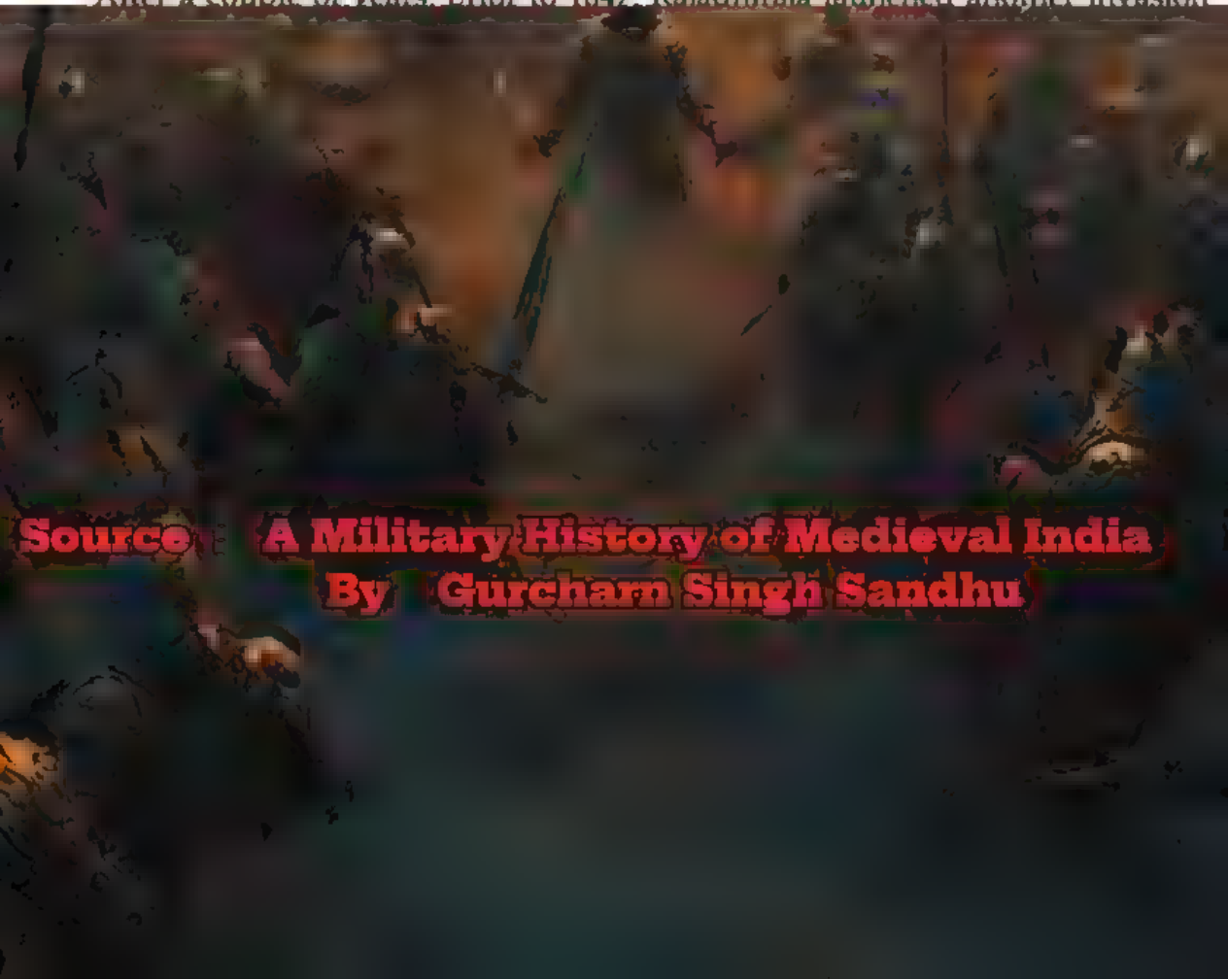
Sack of Kalyani
Source :
1. The Early History Of The Deccan
Part I-vi (1960) by Yazdani G.
2. Lords Of Earth And Sea A History Of The
Chola Empire 2025) Book by Anirudh Kanisetti.

RAJATHI RAJA CHOLA OVERRAN WHOLE DECCAN



son, Vikramaditya, Vijayaditya of Vengi and Generals Gandappaya and Gangadhara among others, organised the defence of the city. Stiff resistance was offered but the Cholas prevailed; both the generals named above were killed. The Chalukya ruler and his son had to flee. The Chola King returned to his capital, Gangaikonda, after over-running the whole of the Deccan.

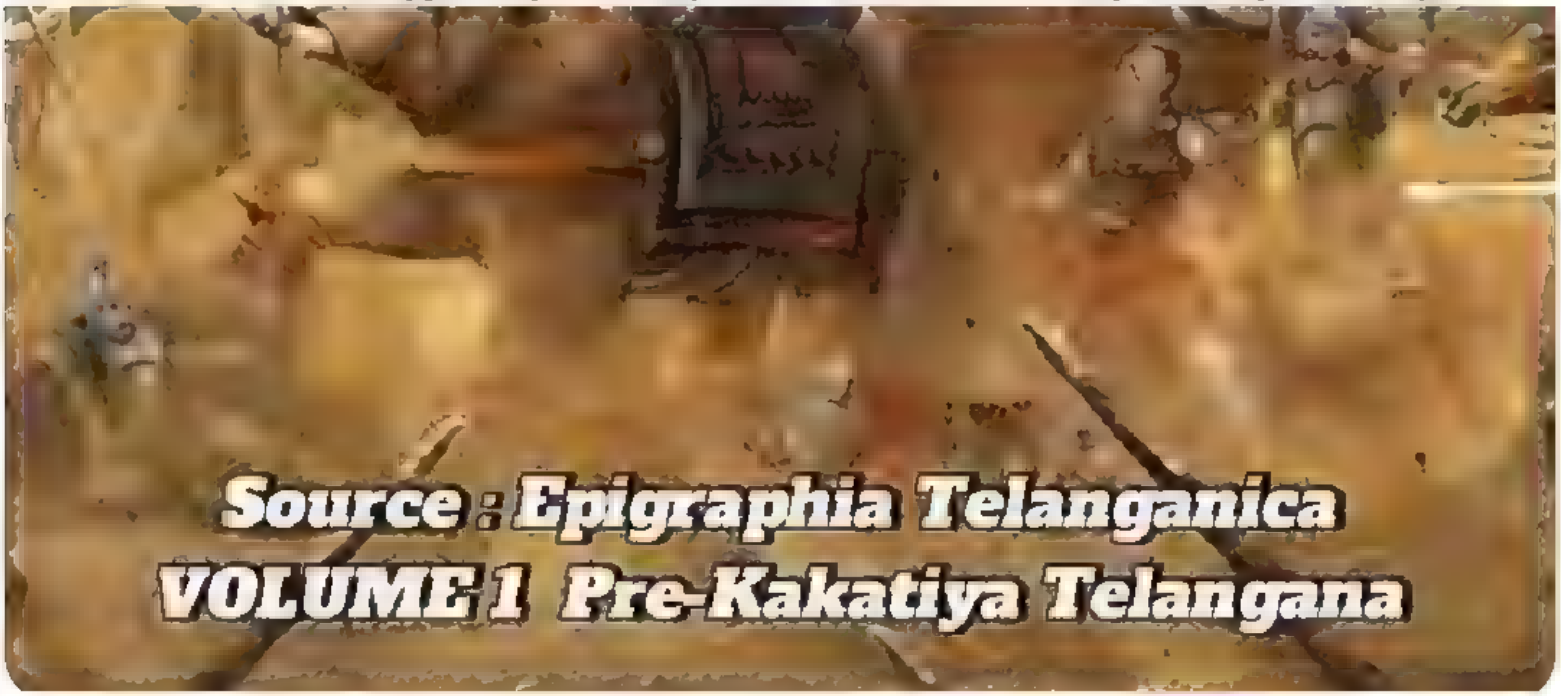
After a couple of years, prior to 1047, Rajadhiraja launched another invasion



Source A Military History of Medieval India
By Gurcharn Singh Sandhu

Someshvara's expansion of Kanchi is not based on historical facts .

This Kanchi expedition of Somesvara I according to Dr. Gopal is not based on historical facts. According to him "Somesvara did not proceed as far as Kanchi Contrary to the above view, the information supplied by the Kazipet, Pillatamarri and Palampet inscriptions coupled



Chola Inscriptions are more Contemporary And Reliable than Chalukya Inscriptions

Chola Inscriptions are more contemporary and Reliable than Chalukya Inscriptions
Chōḷas. And on this subject the Chōḷa inscriptions have much more to tell than the Chāḷukya inscriptions or Bilhana. On both sides the incidents of different campaigns are narrated in inscriptions spread over the reigns of different rulers; sometimes later inscriptions give further details of transactions more summarily stated in records nearer the date of the occurrences, while on the Chōḷa side there are different versions describing what obviously must have been one and the same set of events. It seems best to begin with the Chōḷa inscriptions which at every stage are more nearly contemporary and contain ampler and more precise statements of facts than the corresponding Chāḷukya records.
Source : The Early History Of The Deccan Part I-vi (1960) by Yazdani G.

Bilhana Records are purely away from Reality .

Bilhana Records are purely away from Reality
under orders from the king. † Bilhaṇa's account has, as has been pointed out already, apparently no relation to facts and seems to be pure fabrication. Shortly
Source : Cholas by Nilakanta Sastri - I

27. Battle of Kholapur (1051 CE)

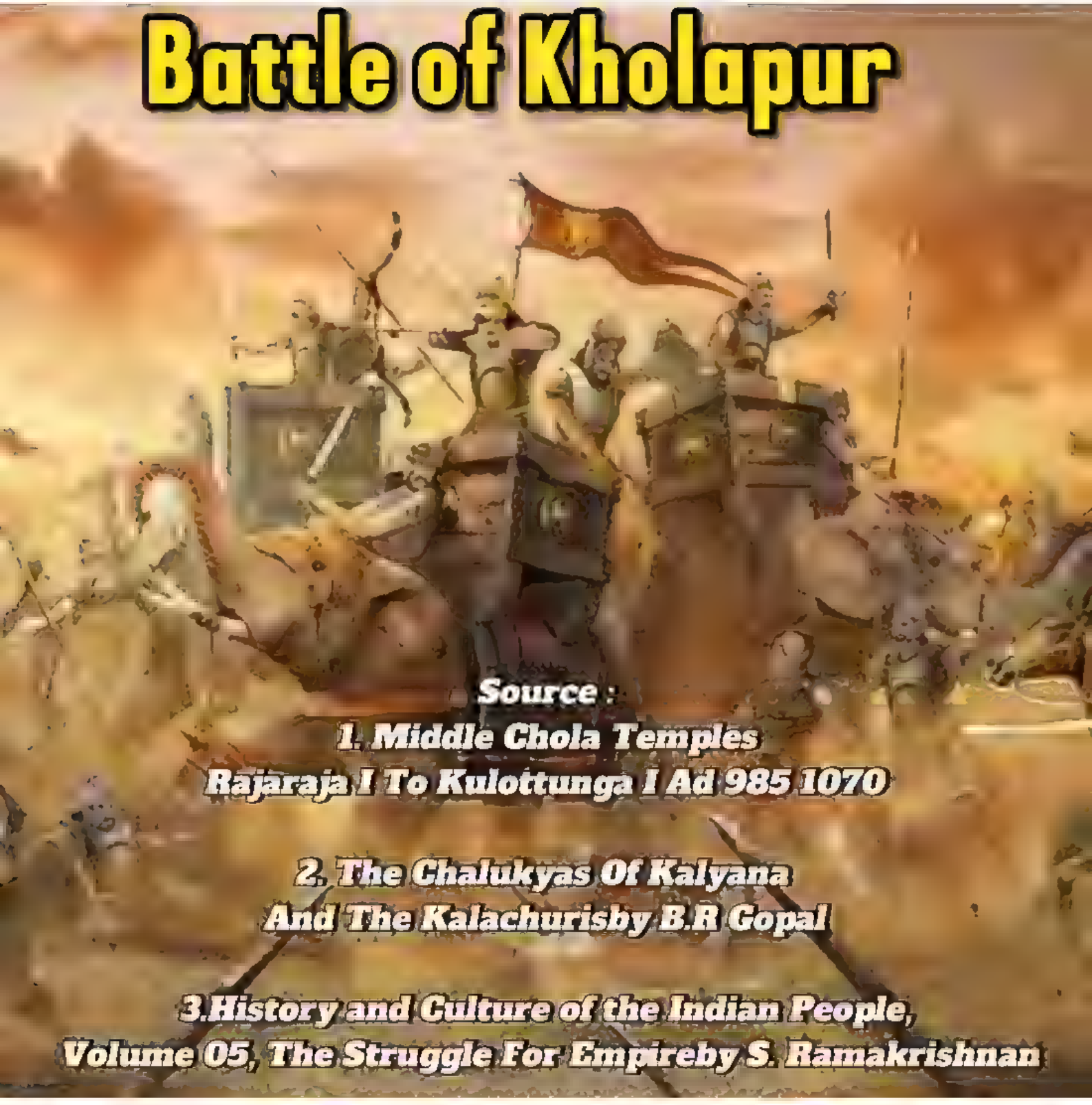
Rajathi Raja led a campaign in Chalukya country with the assistance of Rajendra II and plundered many Jain temples and sieged Kholapur. After this expedition, Rajathi Raja captured Rattapadi and erected a victory pillar at Kholapur.

start with one of three historical introductions. One of these begins with *"Irattaipadi elarai ilakkamum kondu"* and mentions his conquest of Kollapuram and the erection of a pillar of victory there. The other two historical introductions begin with *"tirumagal maruviya sengol vendan"* and *"tiru madu puviyenum"*.

Now, the next point is about the planting of the pillar of victory by the Chola king at Kolhapur. This is also not free from controversy. Many records seem to ascribe the credit of this achievemet to Rājadhiraja and not to Rajendra, in which case this event, if at all it took place, has to be placed earlier than the battle of Koppam, wherein Rajadhiraja lost his life. Dr. Venkataramanayya also thinks that the conquest of Kollapuri and the planting of the pillar of victory at Kollapuram are referred to earlier than the battle of Koppam and must be attributed to Rājadhirāja and not Rajendra.[81]

In A.D. 1051-52 Rājādhirāja invaded the kingdom of Someśvara I for the third time, and was accompanied by his brother Rājendra on this occasion. He seized Kollāpuram, burnt down many Jain temples, and defiled and damaged the Jain sanctuaries. Someśvara I

Battle of Kholapur



Source :

1. Middle Chola Temples
Rajaraja I To Kulottunga I Ad 985 1070

2. The Chalukyas Of Kalyana
And The Kalachurisby B.R Gopal

3.History and Culture of the Indian People,
Volume 05, The Struggle For Empireby S. Ramakrishnan

SACK OF KHOLAPUR

Rajendra II (1054-1063) — But his brother Rajendra gave a new turn to the battle by defeating the invader. Its result, however, is differently told in Chola and Chalukya records. Bilhana, the author the *Vikramankadevacharitan* credits the Chalukya King with the conquest of Kanchi while Chola record credits the Chola king Rajendra with the sack of Kolhapur where he erected a pillar of victory.

Source : Encyclopaedia of Untouchables Ancient, Medieval and Modern By Raj Kumar - 2008

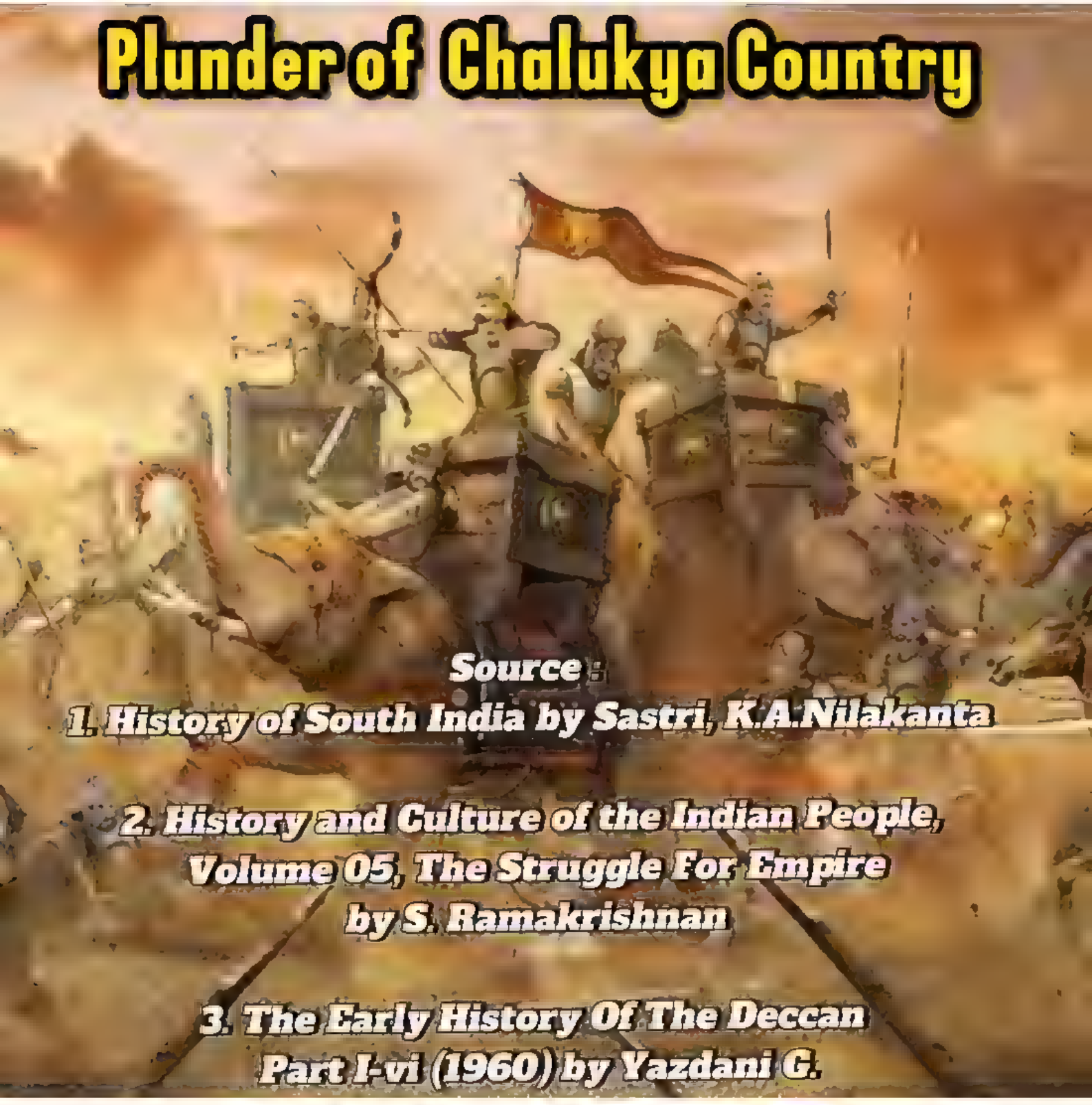
28. Plunder of Chalukya Country (1052 CE)

Rajathi Raja invaded Rattamandalam in 1052 AD and ravaged the country, demolishing towns and villages before met Someshvara at Koppam.

earliest mention of these events is in a record † of his second year A. D. 1054 ; more details are given in the Maṇimangalam record of his fourth year, A. D. 1055. This inscription records ‡ that the Cōḷa king sought an occasion for war, invaded the Raṭṭamaṇḍalam and began ravaging the country ; the proud Cāḷukya Āhavamalla became furious when he heard of this, and marching out with his forces he met the Cōḷa in

Ceylonese queen-mother, and in most parts of the island Choḷa authority was maintained intact. The war with the Chālukyas, also characterised by the destruction of their cities and buildings, culminated in A.D. 1052 in the hard fought battle of Koppam,[6] in which

The Chōḷa king sought an occasion for war, invaded the Rattamandalam, and began to ravage the country by defiling its rivers and demolishing its towns and villages; the proud Chāḷukya Āhavamalla was enraged when he heard of this, and, marching out with his forces, he met the Chōḷa in battle at Koppam, a place of great natural strength on the 'big river'. The battle was

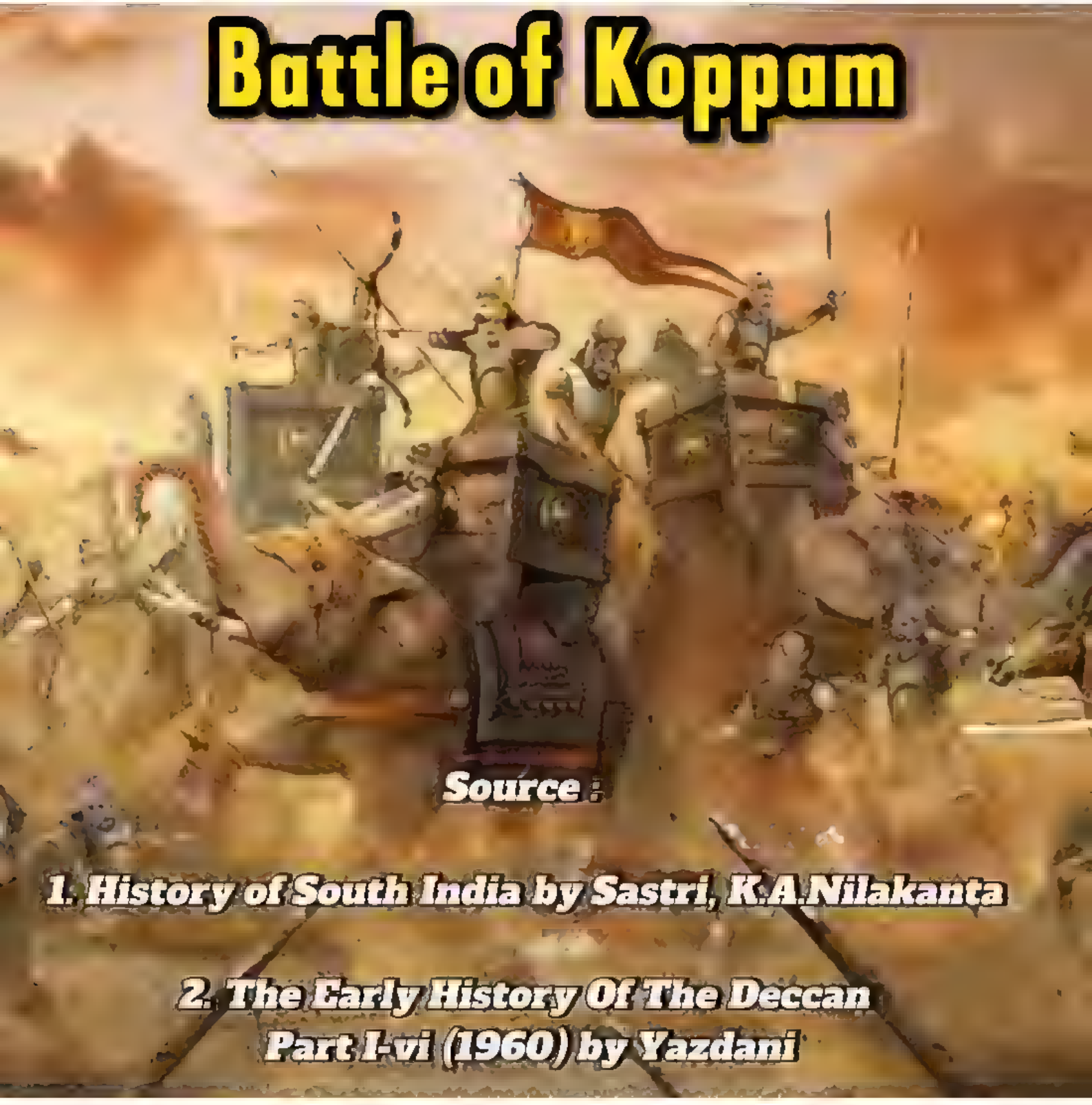

Plunder of Chalukya Country
Source :
1. History of South India by Sastri, K.A.Nilakanta
2. History and Culture of the Indian People, Volume 05, The Struggle For Empire by S. Ramakrishnan
3. The Early History Of The Deccan Part I-vi (1960) by Yazdani G.

29. Battle of Koppam (1052 CE)

In the Battle of Koppam, Rajendra II defeated Someshvara and succeeded in putting to death several Chalukya generals, including Jayasimha the brother of the Someshvara , Pulakesin, Dasapanman, and Nanni Nulamban.

established himself. Rājādhirāja, assisted by his younger brother and *yuvarāja* Rājendra II, led another expedition against Someśvara (1053-4) and a battle was fought at Koppam (Kopbal), a place of great natural strength on the river Krishna. It was hotly contested and Rājādhirāja fell mortally wounded. Rājendra who had held himself in reserve then pressed forward and turned the defeat into victory. He put several Chālukyan generals to death and forced their army to retreat in disorder leaving many elephants, horses, camels, and much booty to fall into the hands of the Cholas along with several women, including some of the queens. Rajendra II

their king, fell dead. But Rājēndra was more fortunate than his brother; he succeeded in putting to death several Chāḷukya generals, including Jayasimha, the brother of the strong Chāḷukya, Pulakēśin, Daśapanman, and Nanni Nuḷamban. Finally the Chāḷukya was defeated and fled in great disorder with many of his generals such as Vanniya-Rēvan, Tuttan, and Kundamayan; the elephants, horses, and camels, the victorious boar-banner and other insignia of Chāḷukya royalty, together with the peerless Sattiyavvai, Sāngappai, and the rest of the queens, a crowd of other women, and much wealth abandoned by Āhavamalla on the field, became the booty of the Chōḷa king. Rājēndra then did a thing that no other monarch had ever done before, and crowned himself king on the battlefield while the wounds he had received in the fight were still fresh on his body. According to other inscriptions,[2] he then pressed


Battle of Koppam
Source :
1. History of South India by Sastri, K.A.Nilakanta
2. The Early History Of The Deccan
Part I-vi (1960) by Yazdani

The Battle of Koppam Rajendra II captured much booty

wounded him. The Chōḷa forces were disorganised almost immediately and the defeat was on the point of becoming a retreat which could easily have become a rout. But Rājēndra rallied the troops, encouraged them, established order and ordered them to move forward defying the on rushing Chāḷukyas. Surprisingly enough with consummate ability he converted an inescapable defeat into a brilliant victory. In the second onslaught which ended in Chōḷa victory many generals of the Chāḷukyan army including Jayasimha, brother of Āhavamalla were killed. The Chōḷa king captured a considerable booty from the battlefield including the Chāḷukyan queens Sattiyavvai and Śaṅgappai. Then Rājēndra crowned himself king on the battlefield, an almost unprecedented event, though such a coronation in the battlefield is sanctioned in the Tolkāppiam [20] Then the king proceeded to Kolhapur

Source: History Of Tamilnad by Sathianathaier, 5

Battle of Koppam

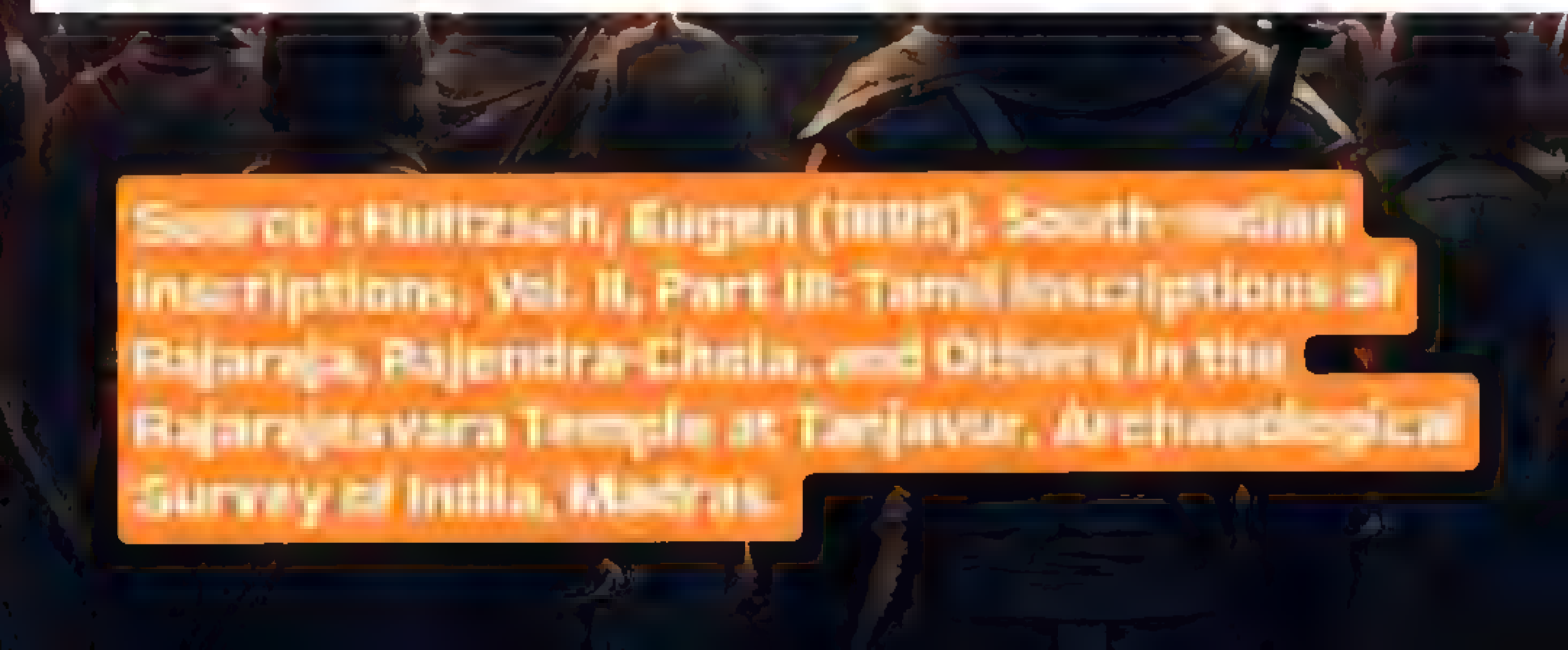
Rajadhiraja Chola I had a desire to suppress the Chalukyan rule in Northern Karnataka and southern part of Modern Maharashtra and annex them to Cholas emipire. This led to the fierce battle which was fought at Koppam (Battle of Koppam) in 1054. Though the Cholas were successful in the battle, the king and supreme commander of Chola's, Rajadhiraja I lost his life in the battlefield and was succeeded to the throne by his younger brother, Rajendra Chola II. Rajendra mounted a victory pillar at Kollapura (modern Kohlapur) and returned to his capital Gangaikondacholapuram with much booty which including the Chalukya queens Sattiyavvai and Sangappai.

[illegible]
By Vamsi - 2019

Chola Inscription about Koppam Battle

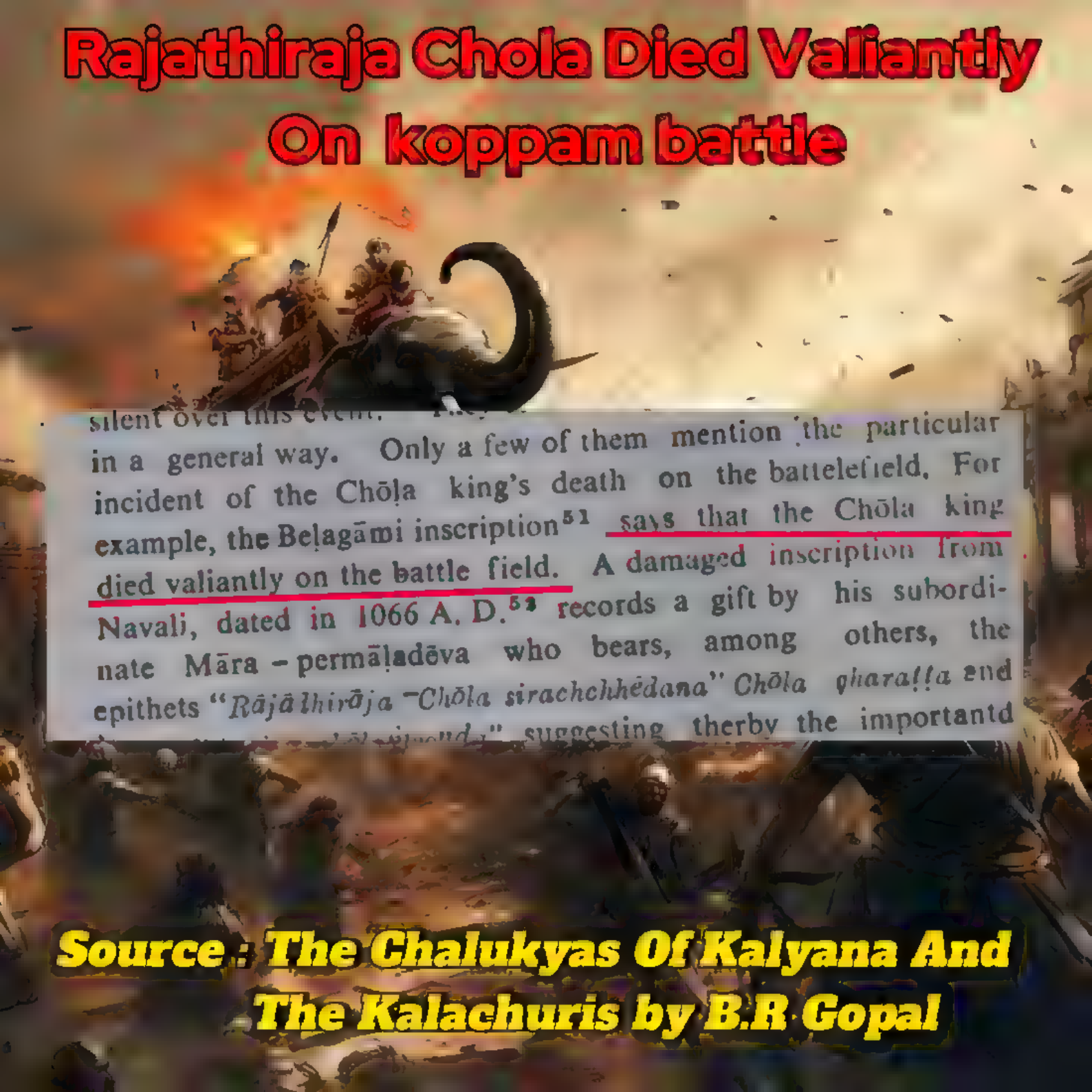
Translation.

1. Hail! Prosperity! While the army of his elder brother was at (*his*) back, the king (*who wielded*) the sceptre (*and*) was embraced by (*the goddess of*) Prosperity, conquered the seven and a half *lakshas* of Iraṭṭapâḍi. (*He*) did not meet with opposition in battle; and (*his*) drum was sounding through the eight directions. Having heard (*this*) report, (Âhavamalla) proceeded to Koppam on the bank of the great river and fought against (*him*). (*But he*) converted into reeking corpses (*that*) covered the earth, the whole warlike army of Âhavamalla. Having perceived this, Âhavamalla became afraid, incurred disgrace, and ran away. (*The king*) seized his elephants and horses, troops of camels, women and treasures, and anointed himself (*in commemoration*) of the victory. In the sixth year (*of the reign*) of (*this*) Kô-Parakêsarivarman, *alias* the lord Śrî-Râjêndradêva, who was graciously seated on the throne of heroes.



Source : Hultzsch, Eugen (1890). South-Indian Inscriptions, Vol. II, Part III-Tamil Inscriptions of Rajaraja, Rajendra-Chola, and Others in the Rajarajesvara Temple at Tanjavur. Archaeological Survey of India, Madras.

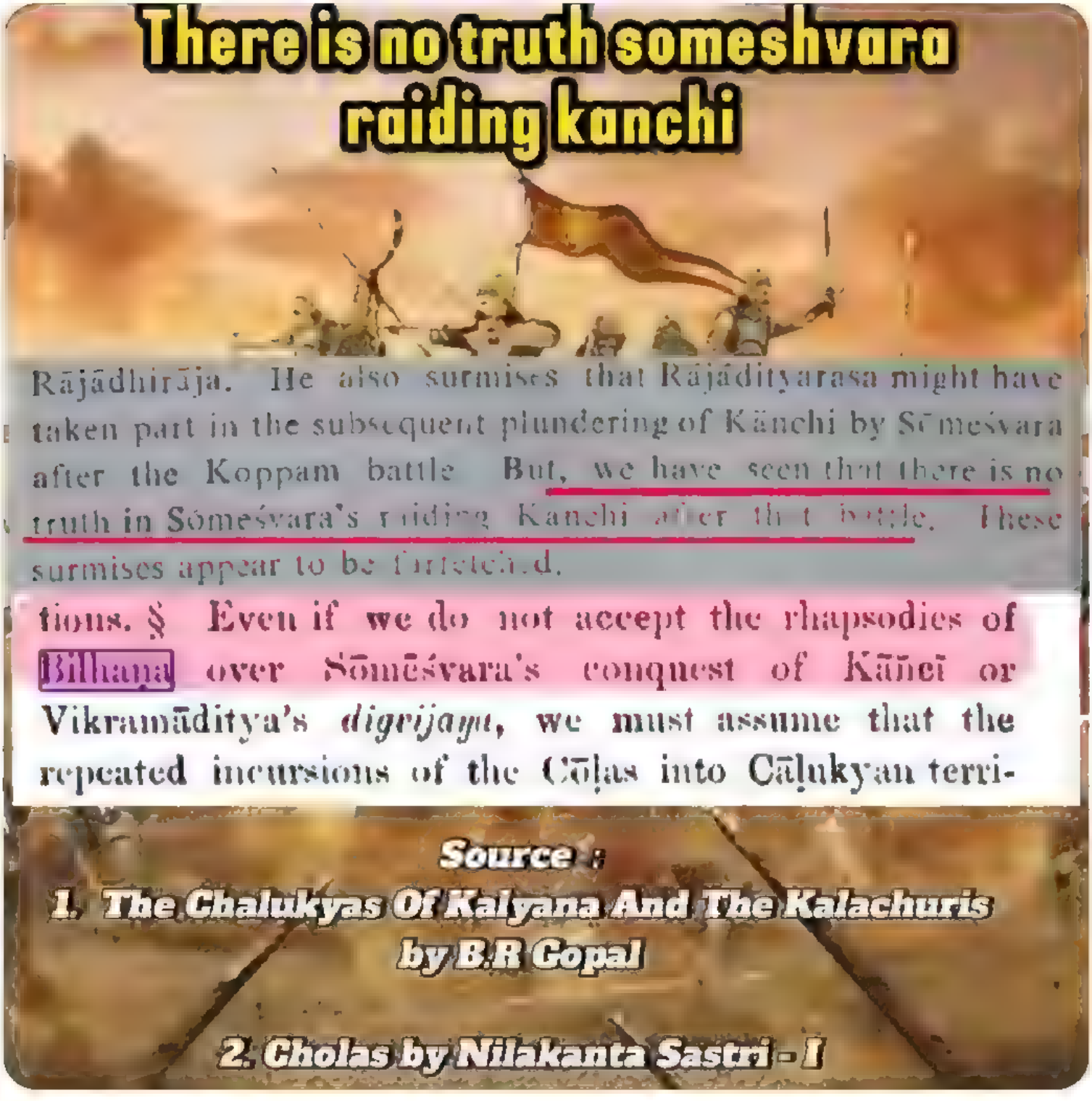
Rajathiraja Chola Died Valiantly On koppam battle



silent over this event. They ...
in a general way. Only a few of them mention the particular incident of the Chōḷa king's death on the battelefield. For example, the Beḷagāmi inscription[51] says that the Chōla king died valiantly on the battle field. A damaged inscription from Navali, dated in 1066 A. D.[52] records a gift by his subordinate Māra – permāḷadēva who bears, among others, the epithets "*Rājādhirāja –Chōla sirachchhēdana*" *Chōla gharaṭṭa* and ... suggesting therby the importantd

Source : The Chalukyas Of Kalyana And The Kalachuris by B.R Gopal

There is no truth someshvara raiding kanchi


There is no truth someshvara raiding kanchi
Rājādhirāja. He also surmises that Rājādityarasa might have taken part in the subsequent plundering of Kāñchi by Sōmeśvara after the Koppam battle But, we have seen that there is no truth in Sōmeśvara's raiding Kanchi after that battle. These surmises appear to be farfetched.
tions. § Even if we do not accept the rhapsodies of Bilhaṇa over Sōmēśvara's conquest of Kāñcī or Vikramāditya's digvijaya, we must assume that the repeated incursions of the Cōḷas into Cāḷukyan terri-
Source :
1. The Chalukyas Of Kalyana And The Kalachuris by B.R Gopal
2. Cholas by Nilakanta Sastri - I

30. Battle of Mudakkaru (1060 CE)

In 1060 AD Somesvara together with Vikramaditya and his general Valadeva, made an attack on the Cholas. Rajendra II and Rajamahendra advanced to resist the invaders in the battle of Mudakkaru Someshvara fled from the battlefield.

the army, and a battle ensued on the banks of the Muḍakkāṟu (winding river) in which the Daṇḍanāyaka and his followers fell, Irugaiyan and others were forced to retreat together with their king and the proud Vikkalan, unable to resist the vigorous attack of the Cōḷa forces. The inscription of Rājamahēndra says, likewise, that by a war-elephant, he caused Āhavamalla to turn his back on the Muḍakkāṟu. As it often happened that in the Cāḷukya wars several Cōḷa princes

Battle of Muḍakkāṟu.

time between A.D. 1059 and 1061 Someśvara I, together with his son Vikramāditya and his general Valadeva, made an attack on the kingdom of the Choḷas. The Choḷa Rājendra II and his son Rājamahendra advanced to resist the invaders. A battle took place at Muḍakāru, which seems to be the same as Muḍakākere on the bank of the Tuṅga river, in the Channagiri *Tāluk*, Shimoga District. Someśvara I suffered defeat and fled away with Vikramāditya and the general Irugaiyan, while Valadeva lost his life in the engagement. The intensity of the struggle between the Chālukyas and the

Battle of Mudakkaru
Source :
1.Cholas by Nilakanta Sastri - I
2. History and Culture of the Indian People,
Volume 05, The Struggle For Empire
by S. Ramakrishnan

31. Battle of Gangavadi (1061 CE)

Somesvara, along with his son Vikramaditya and some feudatories, met Virarajendra in the battlefield of Gangavadi. They were defeated and pushed back to the bank of the Tungabhadra.

Battle of Gangavadi

Vīrarājendra. An inscription issued in the latter part of Vīrarājendra's reign states that the king saw the back of Āhavamalla five times in battle. It means that he fought with his adversary at least five times. Someśvara, along with his son Vikramāditya and some feudatories, met Vīrarājendra first in the battlefield of Gaṅgavāḍi, *i.e.* central Mysore. They were defeated and pushed back to the bank of the Tuṅgabhadrā. The next battle between the two kings was fought in the Andhra country.

Source : History and Culture of the Indian People, Volume 05, The Struggle For Empire by S. Ramakrishnan,

32. Battle of Vengi (1062 CE)

Vijayaditya VII, turned hostile to Somesvara and sought the protection of Virarajendra. After the battle of Gangavadi, Virarajendra marched to Vengi and defeated the Chalukyas. Chalukya general Chamundaraja, lost his life in the battle.

the Chōḷa inscription:[2] 'Vīrarājēndra drove from the battlefield in Gangapāḍi into the Tungabhadrā the mahāsāmantas whose strong hands wielded cruel bows, along with Vikkalan who fought under his banner at the head of the battle. He attacked and destroyed the irresistible, great, and powerful army which Vikkalan had again dispatched into Veṅgi-nāḍu; fought the mādaṇḍanāyakan Chāmuṇḍarāja and cut off his head; and severed the nose

ditya VII, successor of the Eastern Chālukya Rājarāja, turned hostile to Someśvara I, and sought the protection of Vīrarājendra. After the battle of Gaṅgavāḍi Vīrarājendra marched to Veṅgī, the capital of the Andhra country, to lend support to Vijayāditya against his enemies. In the battle that followed, the Chālukya general Chāmuṇḍarāja, the governor of Banavāsi, lost his life, the nose of the queen of Irugaiyan, who was the daughter of Chāmuṇḍarāja, was cut off, and the Chālukya army under the leadership of Irugaiyan was routed.

Shortly after his success in the Andhra country Vīrarājendra met Someśvara I at Kūḍal-śaṅgamam, also mentioned as Kūḍal.

Battle of Vengi

Source :

1. The Early History Of The Deccan
Part I-vi (1960) by Yazdani G

2. History and Culture of the Indian People,
Volume 05, The Struggle For Empire
by S. Ramakrishnan

33. First Battle of Kudal Sangamam (1062 CE)

In 1062 AD, Someshvara soon conflicted with Vira Rajendra in the battle of Kudal Sangam.Vira Rajendra defeated Someshvara.

in A.D. 1059. A battle took place at Mudakkaru on the bank of the Tunga river in which Somesvara suffered defeat. In A.D 1064 the Chalukya king came into conflict with Virarajendra Chola, the successor of Rajendra II. A battle took place at Kudala-Sangama, on the banks of the Kumudvati and the Tungabhadra rivers, in which Somesvara was thoroughly defeated. The next battle [illegible] the Chalukya ruler was on the bank of an unnamed river in A.D.

obliged to abandon the campaign which opened with so much promise and retreat hastily towards Kūḍal-Sangamam, on which the Cāḷukyan forces were converging. A fierce engagement took place. The Cāḷukyan army was led by the Brahman general, Madhusūdana or Maduvana; and Vikramāditya and Jayasimha, the sons of Sōmēśvara I, together with a host of sāmantas were fighting under his command. Notwithstanding the valour displayed by the Cāḷukya forces, thanks to the heroic onslaught of Vīrarājēndra, the Cōḷas won a glorious victory. The Cāḷukyan army, broken and dispirited, fled the field. Their camp was looted and many prisoners were taken. Kūḍal-

FIRST BATTLE OF KUDALASANGAMA

Source :

1. Ancient indian History and civilization by sen

2. THE EASTERN CALUKYUS OF VENGI By Dr. n. Venkataramanayya

Vira Rajendra Inscriptions about Kudala sangama battle

'The enemy, full of hatred, met and fought against (him) yet a third time, hoping that (his former) defeats would be revenged. (The king) defeated countless *sāmantas*, together with these (two) sons of Āhavamalla, who were called Vikkalan and Śingaṇan, at Kūḍal-Śangamam on the turbid river Having sent the brave van-guard in advance, and having himself remained close behind with the kings allied to him, he agitated by means of a single *mast* elephant that army (of the enemy), which was arrayed (for battle), (and which) resembled the northern ocean. In front of the banner troop,[117] (he) cut to pieces Śingan, (the king) of warlike Kōsalai; along with the furious elephants of his van-guard. While Kēśava-daṇḍanāyaka, Kēttaraśan, Mārayan of great strength, the strong Pōttarayan and (Irēccayan) were fighting, (he) shouted "(Follow) Mūvēndi, (who wears) a garland of gold!" and cut to pieces many *sāmantas*, who were deprived of weapons of war Then Maduvaṇan, who was in command, fled; Vikkalan fled with dishevelled hair; Singaṇan fled, (his) pride (and) courage forsaking (him); Aṇṇalan and all others descended from the male elephant on which they were fighting in battle, and fled; Āhavamalla, too, to whom (they were) allied, fled before them. (The king) stopped his fast furious elephant, put on the garland of victory, (seized) his (viz., Āhava-malla's) wives his family treasures, conches, parasols,

trumpets, drums, canopies,[118] white *camaras*, the boar-banner, the ornamental arch (*makara-tōraṇa*), the female elephant (called) Puṣpaka,[119] and a herd of war-elephants, along with a troop of prancing horses, and, amidst (general) applause, put on the crown of victory, (set with) jewels of red splendour'

SOURCE : COLAS
BY SASTRI, K.A. NILAKANTA

34. Battle of Madukakere (1063 - 1064 CE)

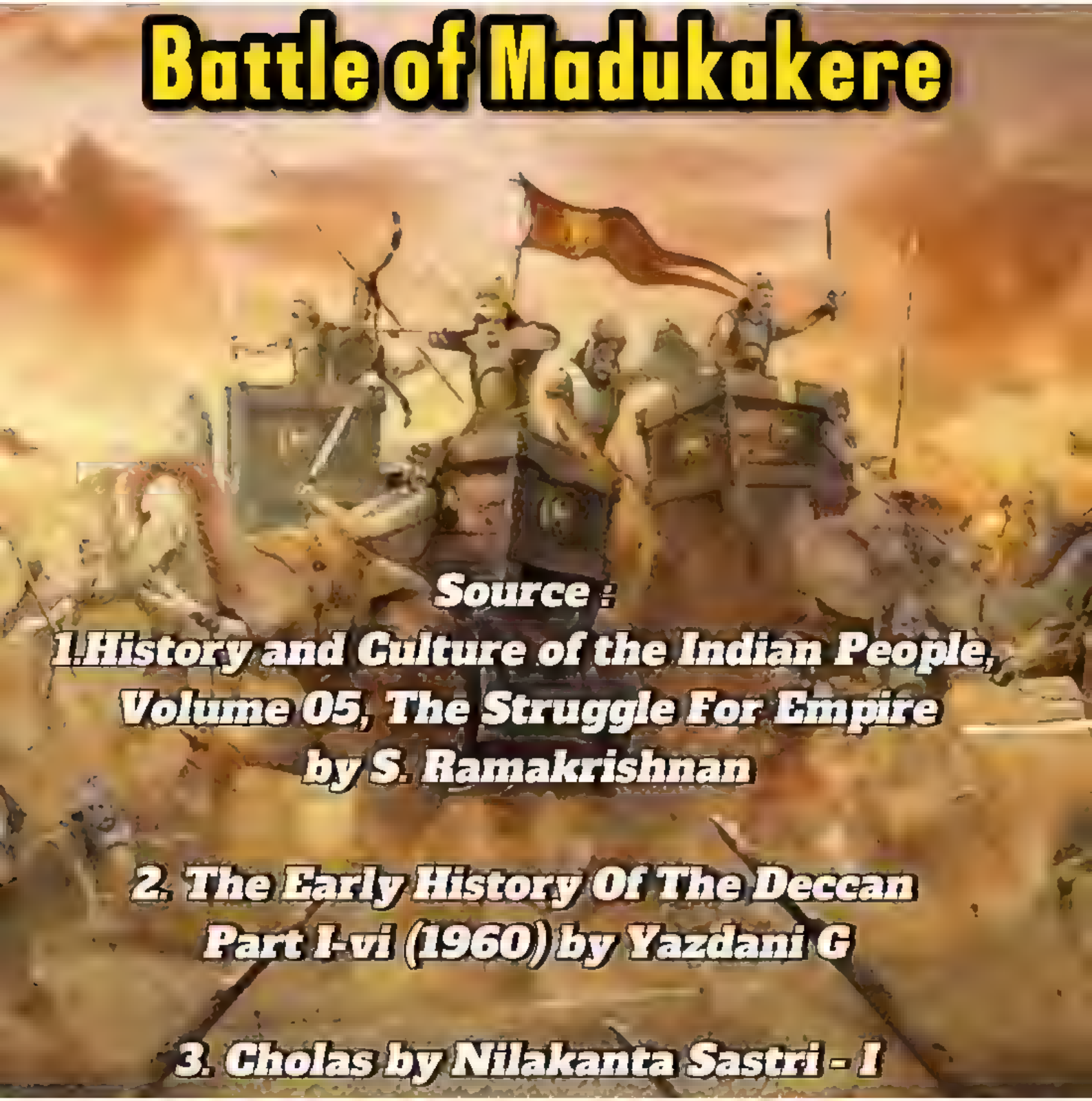
In this battle Vira Rajendra defeated Seven Calukya generals .The kings of the Gangas, the Nulumbas, the Kadavas and the Vaidumbas suffered decapitation.

In A.D. 1063-64 Someśvara led an expedition against the Choḷas and encamped at Muḍukākere on the Tuṅga, in the Shimoga District. He was opposed by Vīrarājendra there and was defeated. Vīrarājendra claims to have won victory over the Chālukyas at

and seized Vēṅgaï-nāḍu'. We have inscriptions showing Vishṇuvardhana Vijayāditya engaged on a southern expedition and camping at Mudukakere in the Shimoga District, and at Arasikere, in the years A.D. 1063 and 1065,[3] and this campaign seems to be not unrelated to the second engagement on the battlefield planned beforehand as mentioned in Vīrarājēndra's records. The Maṇimangalam inscription of the same monarch, also of the fifth year, gives more details of this engagement on the appointed battlefield and then continues the story one stage farther.[4] Among the generals who lost their lives in the battle are specially named Malliyaṇan, Mañjippayan, Piramadēvan, Aśokaiyan, Śattiyaṇan, Pattiyaṇan, Vīmayan, and Vangaran, besides the Ganga, Nuḷamba, Kāḍava, and Vaidumba kings; the heads of these fallen commanders are said to have been carried to Gangaikoṇḍacōlapuram and nailed on its walls! Then the Chāḷukya, feeling that it was better to face death

there is no doubt that the 'hot battle' which is next mentioned as having taken place by previous engagement on the banks of a river, of unknown name, did form part of the Cōḷa-Cāḷukya hostilities. For in this battle seven Cāḷukya generals who are named and the kings of the Gangas, the Nuḷumbas, the Kāḍavas and the Vaidumbas are said to have suffered decapitation; and before the Cōḷa king could get their heads nailed to the gates of his capital, Gangaikonda-śōḷapuram,* the Cāḷukya king, stung by the intolerable disgrace that had befallen his troops on this field, was roused to a greater effort against his Cōḷa opponent. Sōmēśvara, we learn, reproached him-

Battle of Madukakere



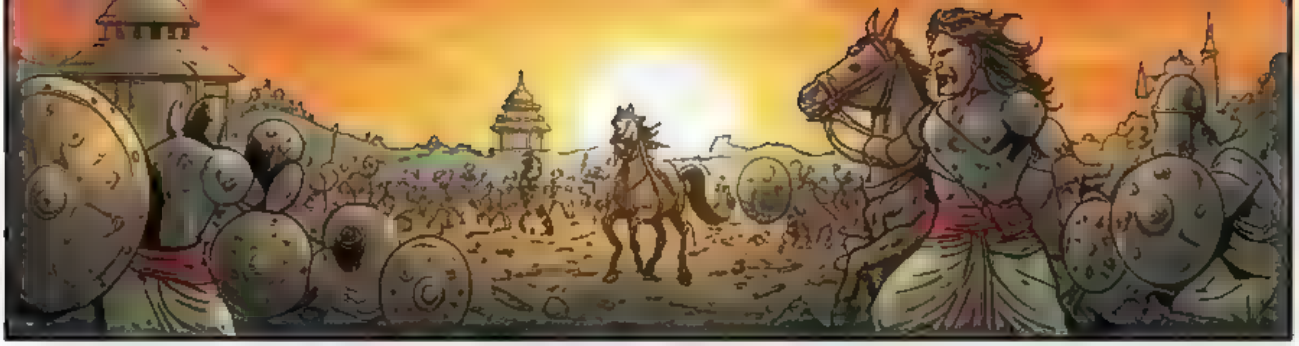
Source :

1.History and Culture of the Indian People, Volume 05, The Struggle For Empire by S. Ramakrishnan

2. The Early History Of The Deccan Part I-vi (1960) by Yazdani G

3. Cholas by Nilakanta Sastri - I

35. Second Battle of Kudal Sangamam
(1068 CE)
Vira Rajendra marched to Kandai and waited for one month. After Someshvara didn't appear, he defeated the Chalukya army led by three generals Devanatha, Sitti and Kesi who fled in this battle.



Second Battle of Kudal Sangamam

jēndra's court and duly delivered his message, the Chōḷa monarch was doubly pleased, and marched to the field that had been named; but the Vallava chief (Chāḷukya king) did not appear, and the Chōḷa waited at Kāndai for one month beyond the date agreed upon for the engagement; when the Chāḷukya ran away again and hid himself by the western ocean, while his three generals Devanātha, Sitti, and Kēśi also turned their backs, the Chōḷa suppressed all

to flight Dēvanātha, Sitti and Kēśi, each in a separate direction, and by setting fire to towns; he also planted a pillar of victory on the banks of the Tungabhadrā. Then the Cōḷa monarch seems to have made an effigy of Sōmēśvara and subjected it to various indignities, * before turning his attention to Vēngī where, apparently

Source :

1.The Early History Of The Deccan Part I-vi (1960)by Yazdani G

2.Cholas by Nilakanta Sastri - I

SACK OF CHALUKYA COUNTRY

western ocean. He went thither to send Vikramāditya to the south, in accordance with the plan which he had already chalked out. Greatly disappointed by Sōmēśvara's evasion, Vīra Rajēndra retired to Kāndai, probably Kandanavōlu (i e, Kurnool), where he waited in vain for one month expecting Sōmēśvara to come; but seeing no sign of his arrival, he attacked the Cāḷukya army, and having inflicted a defeat on them, put the three generals Dēvanātha, Śiddhi and Kēśi to flight, set up, after devastating the Raṭṭapāḍi Seven-and-half lakh country, a pillar of victory on the Tungabhadra, and marched away with his forces towards Vēngī, issuing at the same time a challenge to Sōmēśvara to come and defend that country if he could.[3]

kings but outcastes[150] who had incurred disgrace in war. This message from the Cāḷukya, when it was delivered to Vīrarājēndra, greatly pleased him. Accordingly he set out for the fight, and awaited at Kāndai the arrival of the Cāḷukya king for one full month beyond the date fixed by him. The Cāḷukya ran away and hid himself in the Western ocean; and the Cōḷa king subdued all resistance in Iraṭṭapāḍi by putting to flight Dēvanātha, Śitti and Kēśi, each in a separate direction, and by setting fire to towns; he also planted a pillar of victory on the banks of the Tungabhadrā. Then the Cōḷa

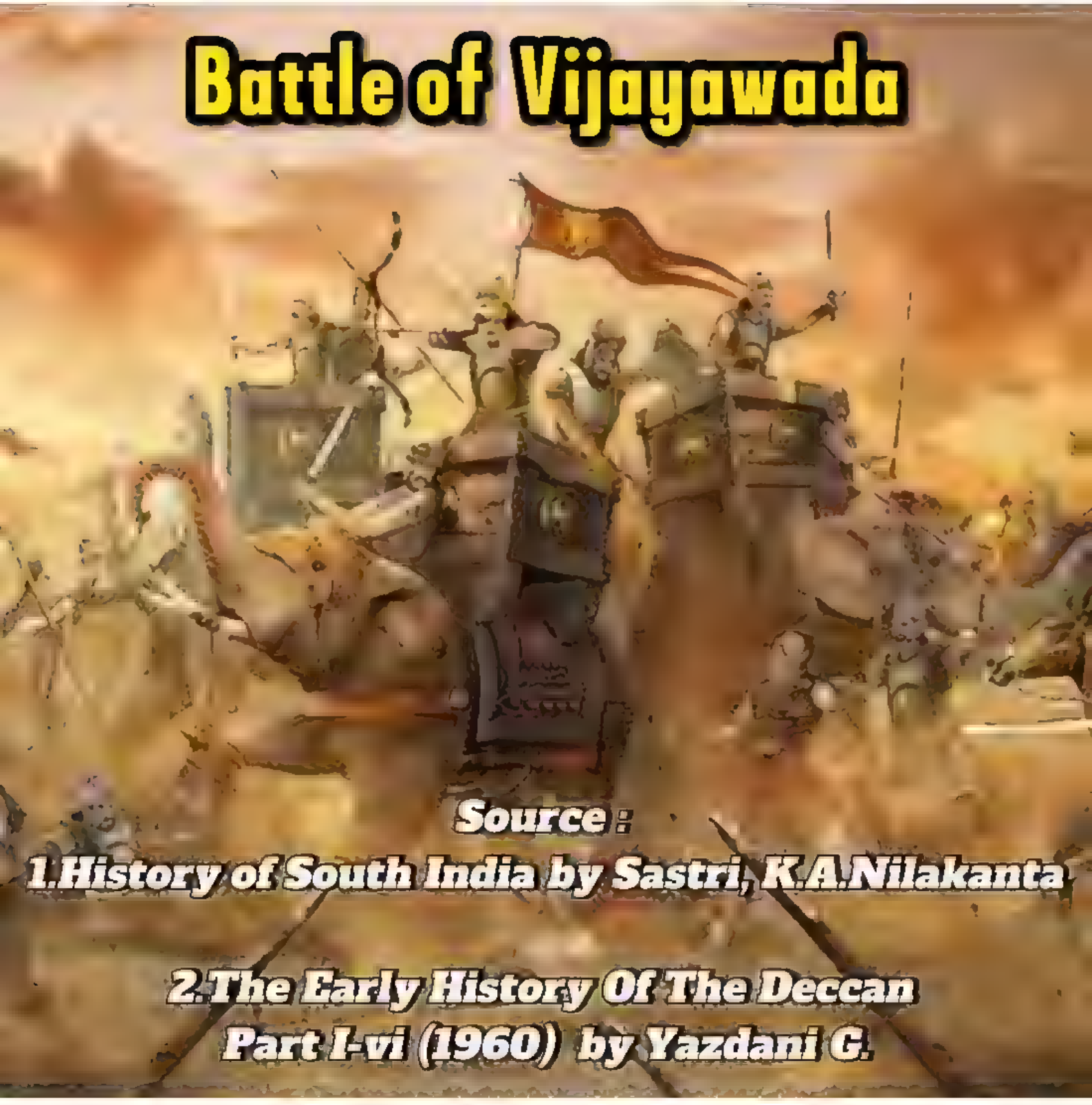
Source : 1. The Eastern calukyus of Vengi
2. Colas by Sastri, K.A. Nilakanta

36. Battle of Vijayawada (1068 CE)

Vira Rajendra then proceeded with his forces to Vengi. A great battle ensued near Vijaywada. Which ended in the defeat of the huge army commanded by Jananatha , Rajamayan and Mupparasan were driven into the jungle and he Reconquered vengi .

of victory on the banks of the Tungabhadra. He then proceeded with his forces to Vengi whither Vijayāditya had also gone earlier to organize the defence on the opposite side. A great battle ensued near Bezwada which ended in defeat for the Chālukya. Vira-rājendra crossed the Krishna and marched into Kalinga, where much fighting followed, and in the neighbouring Nāgavamśi

The inscription then turns to give an account of Vīrarājēndra's campaigns in another quarter. He challenged his enemy saying: 'I shall not go back without regaining the good Veṅgī country; come and defend it if you are a Vallava (meaning both strong man and Chāḷukya).' A terrific struggle followed on the banks of the Kṛishṇā, close to Vijayavāḍa (Bezwada) in which the huge army commanded by Jananātha, Rājamayan, and Mup-parasan was driven into the jungle; after this resounding victory, Vīrarā-jendra made his elephants drink the water of the Gōdāvarī; he then crossed Kalingam and dispatched his conquering forces into territories beyond Chakrakūṭa. He thus reconquered the good country of Veṅgī and bestowed it on Vijayāditya who came and paid homage at his lotus feet before he returned to his capital of Gangāpurī (Gangaikoṇḍachōḷapuram).


Battle of Vijayawada
Source :
1.History of South India by Sastri, K.A.Nilakanta
2.The Early History Of The Deccan
Part I-vi (1960) by Yazdani G.

37. Conquest of Chakrakota (1068 CE)

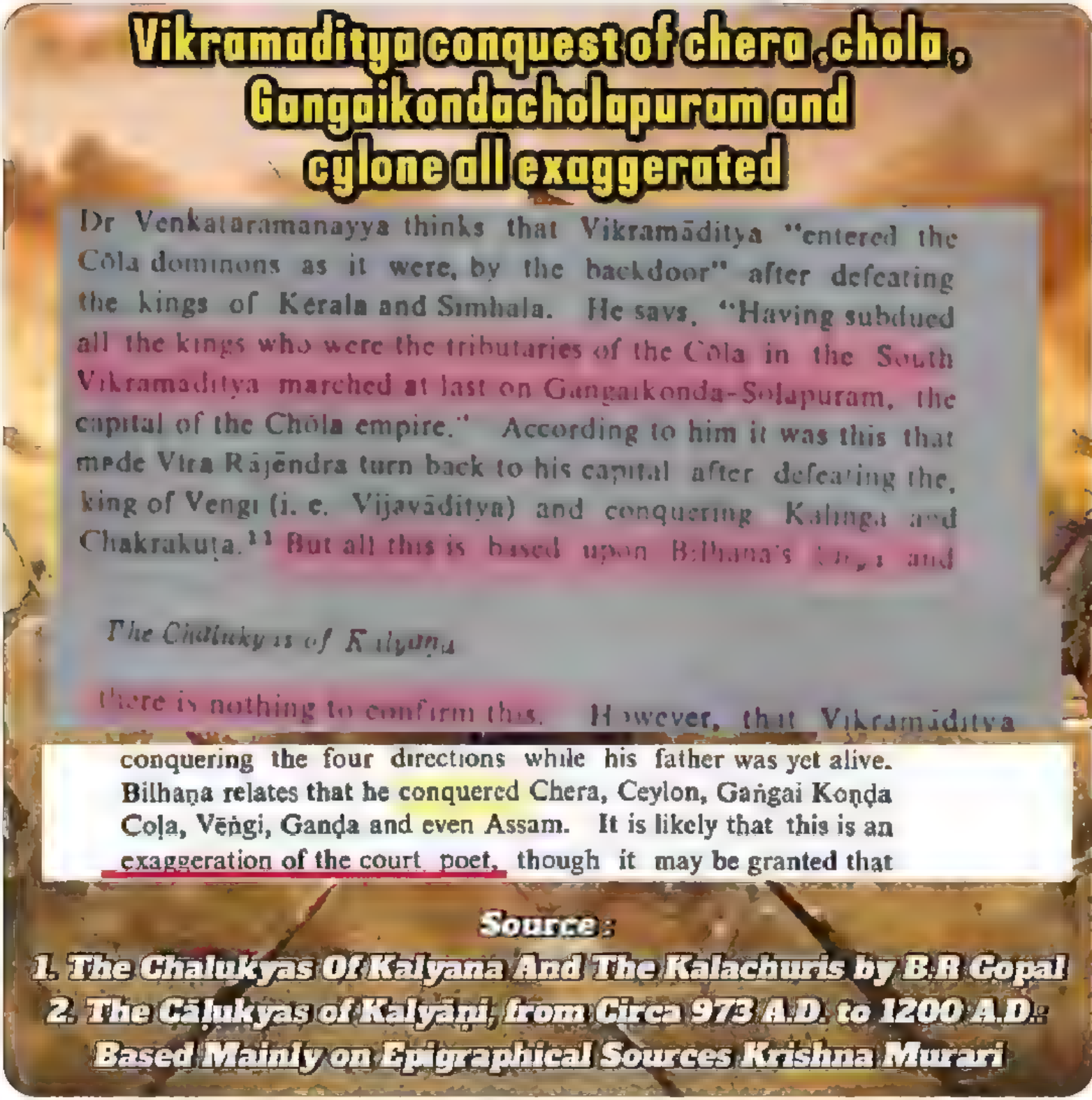
After the battle of Vijayawada Cholas defeated Chalukyas led by Vikramaditya and conquered Chakrakota .

memorated by the erection of a pillar of victory with the Chōḷa emblem of the tiger on it,[3] and the Chōḷa troops pressed on to Śakkarakkōṭṭam (Chakra-kūṭa) where a fresh defeat was inflicted on the Chāḷukya forces and more prisoners were taken. That the son of Rājarāja Narendra, Rājēndra, the future Kulōttunga I, was co-operating with his maternal uncle Vīrarājēndra in these wars, particularly in the Bastar region, becomes evident from the references preserved in the inscriptions of Kulōttunga; they state that when he was yet a Yuvarāja (Iḷangō) he overcame the treachery of his enemies, captured a large number of elephants at Vairāgaṛh, and levied tribute on Dhārāvarsha, the Nāgavamśi king; again in another version of the same events he is represented as personally leading a cavalry charge, waving his drawn sword, and by its force breaking up and putting to flight the army of the Kuntala king on the field of battle.[1] That on the Chāḷukya side, Vikramāditya led the armies which fought in the Veṅgī kingdom and farther north in Kalinga and Chakrakūṭa is clear; the Chōḷa inscriptions mention his dispatch of troops

parasan. 'His elephants drank the water of the Godaveri. He crossed over Kalingan and beyond it dispatched for battle his invincible army as far as the further end of Sakkaragōṭṭom (Chakra-kōṭṭa). He re-conquered the good country of Vengai and bestowed it on Vijayādittyan, whose broad hand held weapons of war and who had taken refuge at his lotus-feet.'

Conquest of Chakrakotta
Source :
1. The Early History Of The Deccan
Part I-vi (1960) by Yazdani G.
2. Ancient India
by Krishnaswami Aiyangar

Vikramaditya conquest of chera ,chola , Gangaikondacholapuram and cylon all exaggerated .


Vikramaditya conquest of chera ,chola , Gangaikondacholapuram and cylone all exaggerated
Dr Venkataramanayya thinks that Vikramāditya "entered the Cōla dominons as it were, by the backdoor" after defeating the kings of Kerala and Simhala. He says, "Having subdued all the kings who were the tributaries of the Cōla in the South Vikramaditya marched at last on Gangaikonda-Solapuram, the capital of the Chōla empire." According to him it was this that made Vira Rājēndra turn back to his capital after defeating the king of Vengi (i. e. Vijayāditya) and conquering Kalinga and Chakrakuṭa.[1] But all this is based upon Bilhana's
The Chalukyas of Kalyana
there is nothing to confirm this. However, that Vikramāditya
conquering the four directions while his father was yet alive. Bilhaṇa relates that he conquered Chera, Ceylon, Gaṅgai Koṇḍa Coḷa, Vēṅgi, Gaṇḍa and even Assam. It is likely that this is an exaggeration of the court poet, though it may be granted that
Source :
1. The Chalukyas Of Kalyana And The Kalachuris by B.R Gopal
2. The Cāḷukyas of Kalyāṇi, from Circa 973 A.D. to 1200 A.D.: Based Mainly on Epigraphical Sources Krishna Murari

Bhilhana exaggerated statements

Historians donot treat Bilhana as factual history

of his grandfather. On the other hand, Bilhaṇa says that Someśvara utterly destroyed the power of Karṇa. But this seems to be only a poetic exaggeration.

Some contemporary inscriptions attribute to Someśvara

about Akbar from almost opposite points of view due to personal predilections caused by differing experience; or court poets like Bana and Bilhana possibly exaggerating their heroes' virtues and attainments; and though we consider Bilhana as a corrupter of history, we still judge Vikramaditya VI on the basis of his

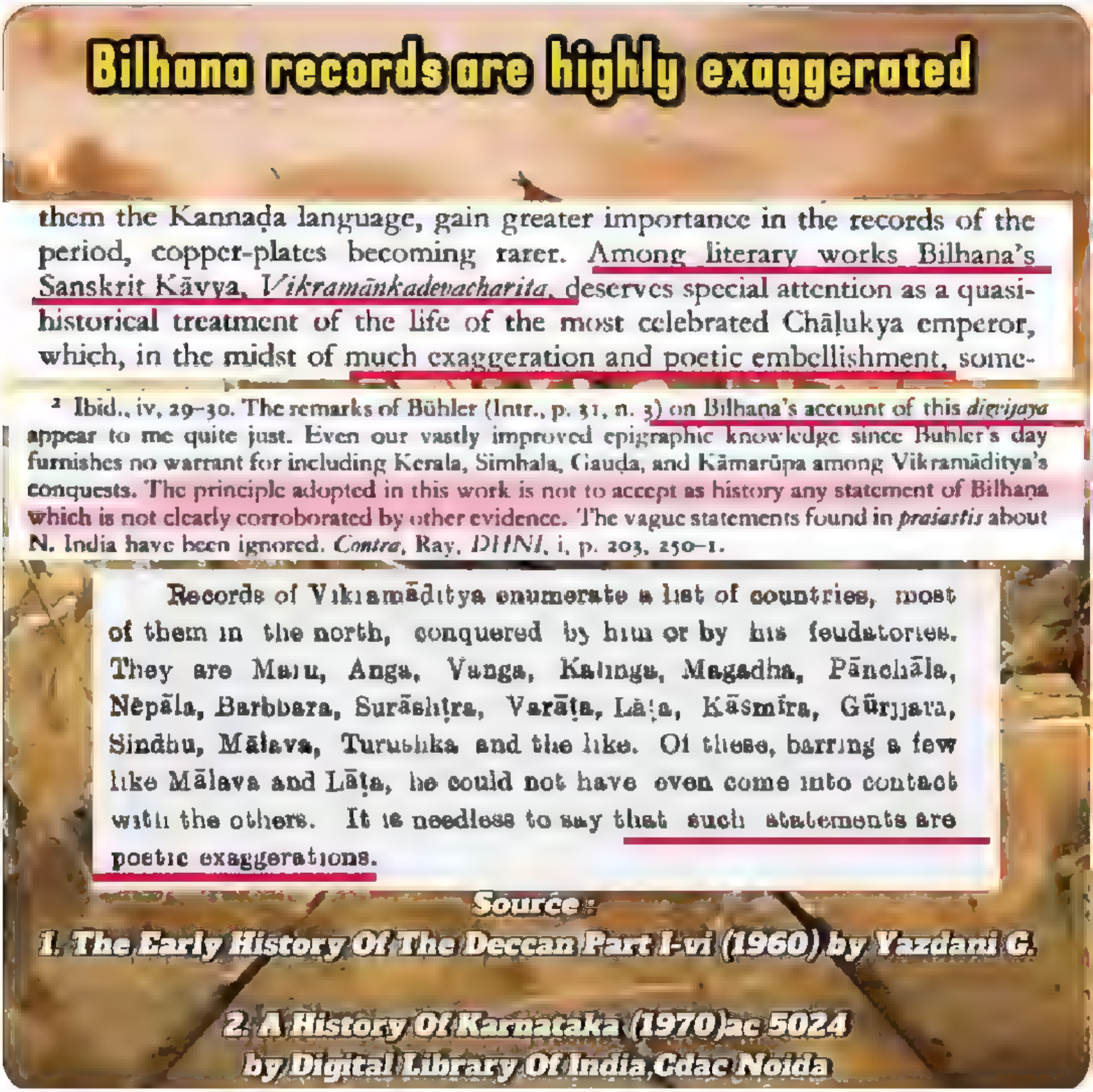
His military compaign against the Cholas is also described although the degree of his success is exaggerated by the poet. The poet has mingled much

Source : Journal of Ancient Indian History Volume 8

Historical Research Methodology By N. Subrahmanian - 1980

A Concise History of Classical Sanskrit Literature By Ve Gopālaiyangāra

Bilhana records are highly exaggerated !


Bilhana records are highly exaggerated
them the Kannaḍa language, gain greater importance in the records of the period, copper-plates becoming rarer. Among literary works Bilhana's Sanskrit Kāvya, *Vikramānkadevacharita*, deserves special attention as a quasi-historical treatment of the life of the most celebrated Chāḷukya emperor, which, in the midst of much exaggeration and poetic embellishment, some-
[2] Ibid., iv, 29–30. The remarks of Bühler (Intr., p. 31, n. 3) on Bilhana's account of this *digvijaya* appear to me quite just. Even our vastly improved epigraphic knowledge since Bühler's day furnishes no warrant for including Kerala, Simhala, Gauḍa, and Kāmarūpa among Vikramāditya's conquests. The principle adopted in this work is not to accept as history any statement of Bilhaṇa which is not clearly corroborated by other evidence. The vague statements found in *praśastis* about N. India have been ignored. *Contra*, Ray, *DHNI*, i, p. 203, 250–1.
Records of Vikramāditya enumerate a list of countries, most of them in the north, conquered by him or by his feudatories. They are Maru, Anga, Vanga, Kaliṅga, Magadha, Pāñchāla, Nēpāla, Barbbara, Surāshṭra, Varāṭa, Lāṭa, Kāśmīra, Gūrjjara, Sindhu, Mālava, Turushka and the like. Of these, barring a few like Mālava and Lāṭa, he could not have even come into contact with the others. It is needless to say that such statements are poetic exaggerations.
Source :
1. The Early History Of The Deccan Part I-vi (1960) by Yazdani G.
2. A History Of Karnataka (1970)ac 5024
by Digital Library Of India,Gdac Noida

38. Sack of Kampili (1068 CE)

In 1068 CE Vira rajendra Led an campaign against chalukya country and burnt the Kampili city and spoiled the someshvara II Coronation ceremony .

Splendours of the Vijayanagara Empire, Hampi - Page 21

https://books.google.co.in

George Michell, Vasundhara Filliozat · 1981 · Snippet view · More editions

... Kampili , about 21 kilometres north - east of Hampi , had been the capital of the Western Chalukyas in the eleventh century A. D. It became a...

Source : Splendours of the Vijananagara Empire, Hampi

Sack of Kampili

Vīrarājēndra's inscriptions of the sixth and seventh regnal years A.D. 1068–70 are very instructive. Those of the sixth year[1] state that 'on a third occasion', i.e. at the next opportunity after the two encounters at Kūḍal-śaṅgamam and near the river, Vīrarājēndra burnt Kampili before Sōmēśvara could untie the *kaṇṭhikā* (necklace) which he had put on, and set up a pillar of victory at Karadikal, a village in the Lingsagur *tāluk* of the Raichur District. The

Sōmēśvara. ¶ The Cōḷa inscriptions and Bilhaṇa tell another story. The former state that before Sōmēśvara could untie his *kaṇṭhikā*, that is, on the occasion of his coronation as king, † Vīrarājēndra burnt the city of Kampili and set up a pillar of victory at Karaḍigal, a village in the Lingsagar Taluk of the Raicūr district, ‡‡

Source :

1. The Early History Of The Deccan Part I-vi (1960) by Yazdani G.

2. Cholas by Nilakanta Sastri - I

39. Conquest of Rattapadi (1068 CE)

After the sack of Kampili, Vira Rajendra proceeded towards Rattapadi and defeated Someshvara to flee his country and Conquered Rattapadi .

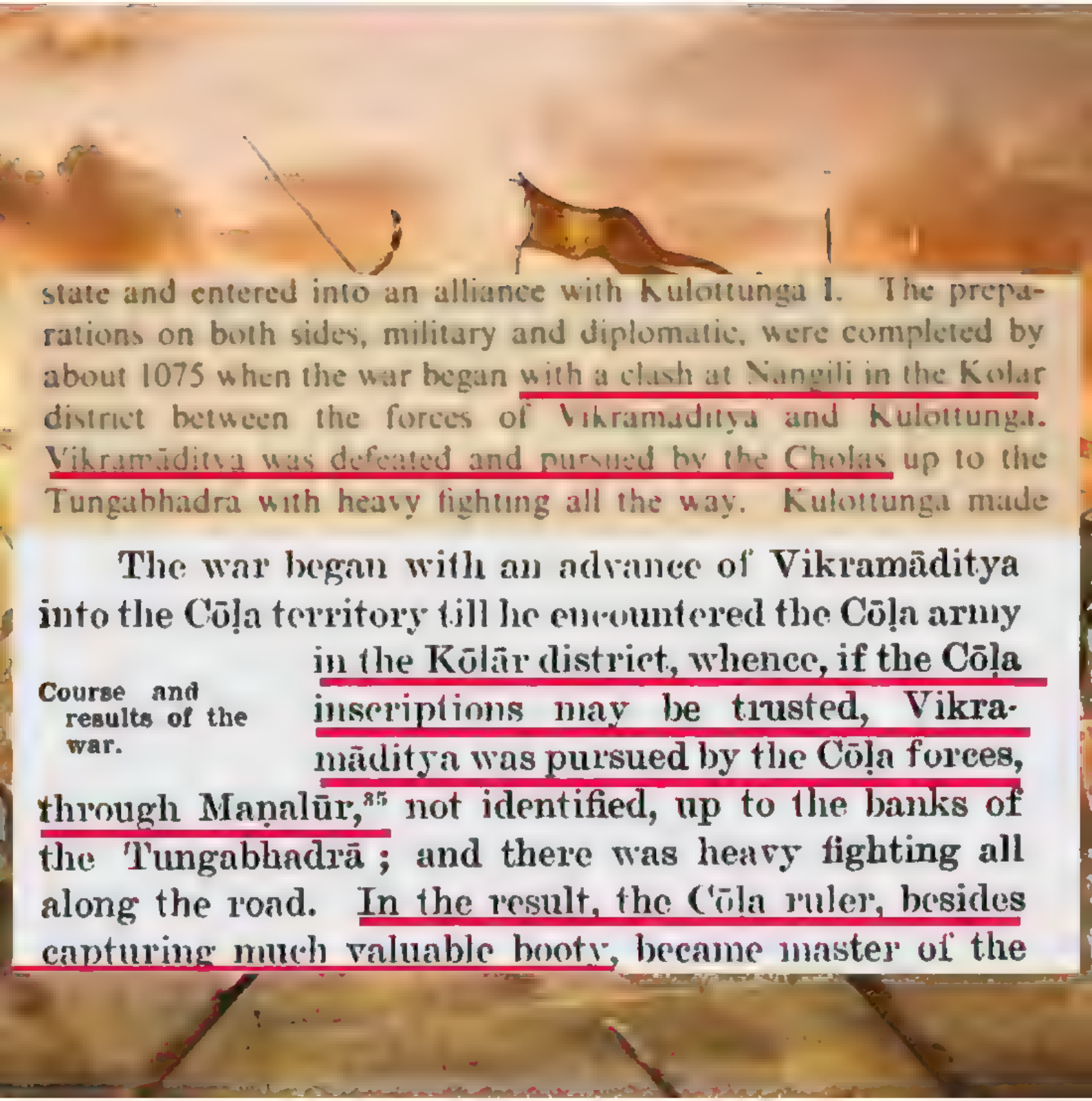
after the death of Somēśvara I, before his son Somēśvara II could untie his Yuvarāja's *kaṇṭhikā* for his coronation as emperor, Kampili was burnt and the pillar of victory set up by Vīrarājēndra. A record of the seventh year[3] of Vīrarājēndra states explicitly that he drove Somēśvara out of the Kannada country, conquered the Raṭṭapāḍi seven-and-a-half-lakh country, and bestowed it together with the *kaṇṭhikā* on the Chaḷukki Vikramāditya who came and bowed to his feet. It is thus abundantly clear that Vijayāditya's sub-

coronation as king, † Vīrarājēndra burnt the city of Kampili and set up a pillar of victory at Karaḍigal, a village in the Lingsagar Taluk of the Raicūr district, ‡ and that he forced Sōmēśvara to abandon the Kannara country, and invested the Saḷukki Vikramāditya with the *kaṇṭhikā* and Raṭṭapāḍi seven and a half lakh country conquered on his account, because he had come and sought the aid of the Cōḷa monarch. § This

Conquest of Rattapadi
Source :
1. The Early History Of The Deccan
Part I-vi (1960) by Yazdani G.
2. Cholas by Nilakanta Sastri - I

40. Battle of Nangili (1076 CE)

In 1076 AD, Vikramaditya advanced into the Chola kingdom towards Gangavadi. Kulontunga Chola defeated Vikramaditya in the Battle of Nangili.



state and entered into an alliance with Kulottunga I. The preparations on both sides, military and diplomatic, were completed by about 1075 when the war began with a clash at Nangili in the Kolar district between the forces of Vikramaditya and Kulottunga. Vikramāditya was defeated and pursued by the Cholas up to the Tungabhadra with heavy fighting all the way. Kulottunga made

The war began with an advance of Vikramāditya into the Cōḷa territory till he encountered the Cōḷa army in the Kōlār district, whence, if the Cōḷa inscriptions may be trusted, Vikramāditya was pursued by the Cōḷa forces, through Maṇalūr,[85] not identified, up to the banks of the Tungabhadrā ; and there was heavy fighting all along the road. In the result, the Cōla ruler, besides capturing much valuable booty, became master of the

Course and results of the war.

Battle of Nangili
Source :
1. History of South India by Sastri, K.A.Nilakanta
2. The Colas Vol 2 Part 1 by Nilakanta Sastri

41. Conquest of Gangavadi

After more fighting, the Chola forces chased Vikramaditya's forces from the rocky roads of Nangili all the way to the Tungabhadra via Manalur. Vikramaditya retreated hastily and fled, Kulonthunga Captured Navilai and Gangavadi.

This is Bilhaṇa's account of the affair, which the Chōla king's inscriptions allude to when they say that Kulōttunga won a great victory over Vikramāditya and drove him out of the Ganga country from Maṇalūr, by way of the Nangili ghāt, as far as the Tungabhadra.

the Tungabhadrā; and there was heavy fighting all along the road. In the result, the Cōḷa ruler, besides capturing much valuable booty, became master of the Ganga-maṇḍalam and Śingaṇam. The identity of Śingaṇam is doubtful; Hultzsch suggested that it means the dominions of Jayasimha III:[58] but the

district between the forces of Vikramāditya and Kulottunga. Vikramāditya was defeated and pursued by the Cholas up to the Tungabhadra with heavy fighting all the way. Kulottunga made himself the master of Gangavādi. But Somesvara who co-operated with Kulottunga by attacking Vikramāditya's rear was the worst

Jayasimha was in charge of some territory to the south and east of the Tungabhadrā. Kulōttunga's claim that, as a result of the war, he found himself in possession of a considerable part of the Mysore country is borne out by the provenance of his inscriptions, and Bilhaṇa's

Conquest of Gangavadi
Source :
1. Historical Inscriptions Of Southern India
2. The Colas Vol 2 Part 1 by Nilakanta Sastri.
3. History of South India by Sastri, K.A.Nilakanta

Battle of Nangili and Manalur kulothunga chola captured much booty

turn out wrong, but the bow (in) the hand of Vikkalan was not (even) bent against (the enemy).[31] Everywhere from Nangili of rocky roads—with Maṇalūr in the middle—to the Tungabhadrā, there were lying low the dead (bodies of his) furious elephants, his lost pride and (his) boasted valour. The very mountains which he ascended bent their backs, the very rivers into which (he) descended eddied and breached (the banks) in their course: (and) the very seas into which he plunged became troubled and agitated. (The Cōḷa king) seized simultaneously the two countries (*pāṇi*) called Gangamaṇḍalam and Śiṅgaṇam, troops of furious elephants which had been irretrievably abandoned (by the enemy), crowds of women with beautiful lustrous eyes, the goddess of fame who gladly brought disgrace (on Vikkalan), and the great goddess of victory who changed to the opposite side and caused (Vikkalan) himself and his father, who were desirous of the rule over the western region, to turn their backs again and again on many days.'

Source : Colas by Sastri, K.A. Nilakanta

42. Conquest of Konkana and Banavasi :

After the Conquest of Gangavadi Kulonthunga reached the western ocean and captured the Konkana and Kannada countries. Kulonthunga, claims that at the end of this war, he broke the pride of Vikramaditya VI and Jayasimha .

Date.

The earliest allusion to this war traceable in the inscriptions of the reign occurs in the words: "Vikkalan and Śinganan plunging into the western sea", found in the *pugaḻ mādu* introduction for the first time in the seventh year.[33] statement that Kulōttunga fled from the battlefield is not to be trusted. The *Kalingattupparaṇi*[37] mentions some of the incidents of this war such as the fights at Aḷatti and Maṇalūr, and the capture of elephants in Navilai, possibly the same as Navilē-nāḍ of the Mysore inscriptions.[38] The *Vikramaśōḻan-ulā* states that Kulōttunga reached the Western sea, and captured Konkaṇa and Kannaḍa countries and humbled the pride of the Mahratha king—a statement which implies that even Banavāse might have been overrun, though perhaps only for a time. The worst sufferer was

Conquest of Konkana and Banavasi
Source : The Colas Vol 2 Part 1 by Nilakanta Sastri.

Bilhana records are highly exaggerated and not Trustable

Bilhana records are not trustable

been conquered by him include Anga, Vanga, Kalinga, Magadha, Pinchala, Nepāla, Barbara, Saurāshtra, Varāṭa, Lāṭa, Kashmira, Gurjara, Sindhu, Sauvīra, Mālava, Turushka etc. That he went upto Malwa is seen above. We have some evidence though uncomfirmed, about his expedition against the Chaulukyas of Gujarat and the Kalachuris. The rest of the claims are obviously hyperbolic.

and east of the Tungabhadrā. Kulōttunga's claim that, as a result of the war, he found himself in possession of a considerable part of the Mysore country is borne out by the provenance of his inscriptions, and Bilhaṇa's

**"A pitched battle seems to have been fought there. *Kalingattuparaṇi*, xiii, 62.

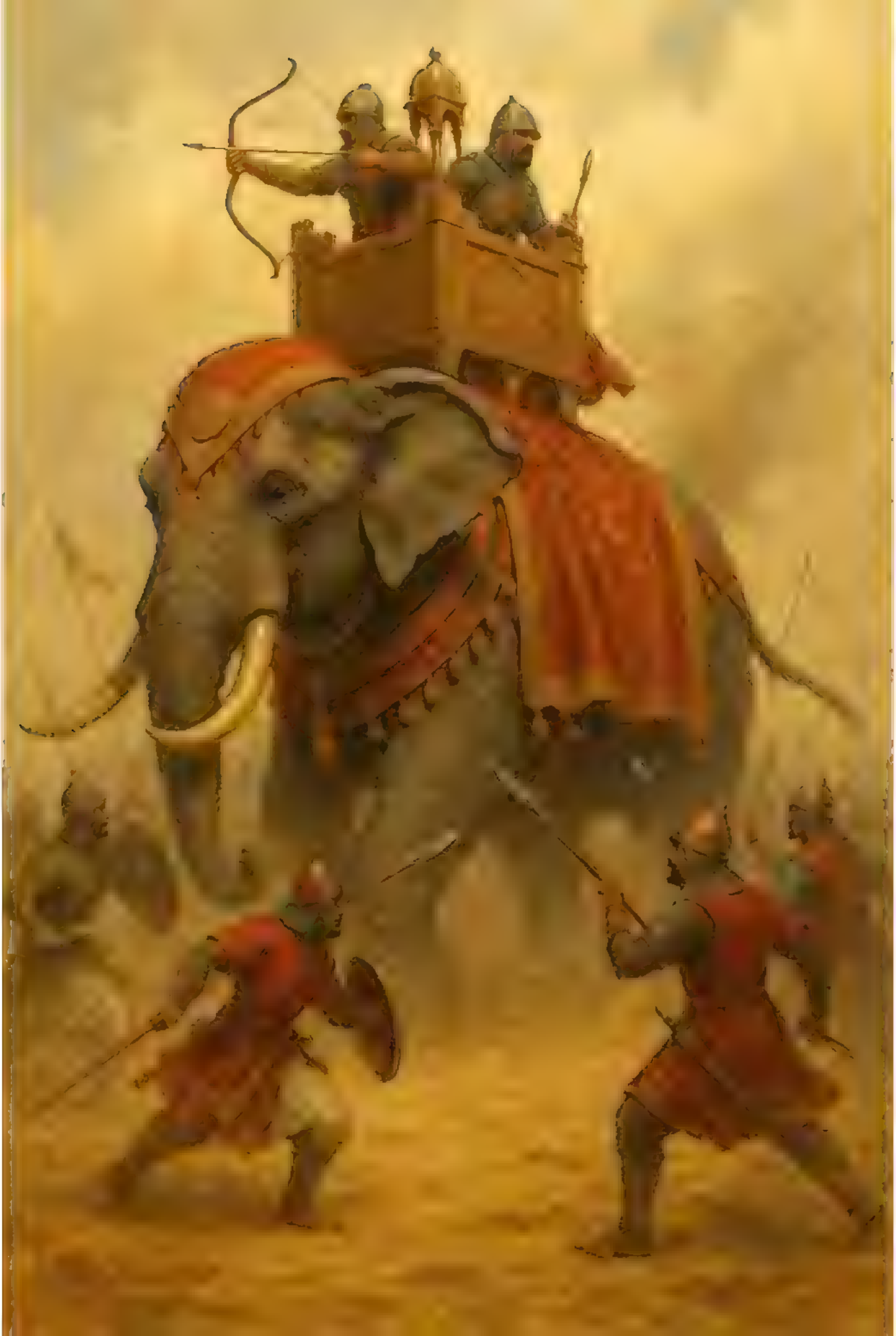
**"*SII*, iii, p. 144.

statement that Kulōttunga fled from the battlefield is not to be trusted. The *Kalingattupparaṇi*[37] mentions some of the incidents of this war such as the fights at Aḷatti and Maṇalūr, and the capture of elephants in Navilai, possibly the same as Navilē-nāḍ of the Mysore

Bilhana records are not trustable
Source :
1. The Chalukyas Of Kalyana And The Kalachurisby B.R Gopal
2. The Colas Vol 2 Part 1 by Nilakanta Sastri

43. Chalukya Vengi Invasion Failed (1084 CE)

Kulontunga Chola's sons, Veera Chola and Rajaraja Mumudi Chola, defeated the Chalukyas and drove them out of Vengi.



Kulōttunga appointed his son, Rājarāja Mummaḍi Cōḍa, as Viceroy, and he was anointed as Viceroy most probably on July 27th A.D. 1076.[78] He preferred living under the same roof as his parents to the enjoyment of a distant Viceroyalty, and at the end of a year, he relinquished his office. His younger brother, Vīra Cōḍa,

On the basis of the Eluru copper plates of Rājarāja Mummaḍi chōḍa which state that his feudatory Mummaḍi Bhima assisted him in his battles against the Chālukyas pleased at which Rājarāja bestowed upon him some villages, Sri M. Soma sekhara Sharma surmised that the Western Chālukyas and the Eastern Gangas of Kalinga together invaded Vengi and Rajarāja faced them boldly and with the assistance of Mummaḍi Bhima, drove them out.[168] The Eastern Ganga contemporary was Rājarāja Devēndravarma who passed away in Saka 999. He had married Chōla Kulōttunga's daughter Rājasundari, and

Chalukya Vengi invasion failed
Source :
1. The Colas Vol 2 Part 1
by Nilakanta Sastri.
2. The Chalukyas Of Kalyana
And The Kalachuris by B.R Gopal

44. Vikramaditya Kanchi Invasion and Occupation was Failure (1085 CE)

Vikramaditya Kanchi Invasion and Occupation was Failure

span of half a century and, during this long period, Bilhana notices an invasion and even occupation of Kanchi and two invasions across the Narbudha. The occupation of Kanchi was nothing more than the attempted invasion of the Chola empire which ended in failure. The other two invasions were active inter-

Source : Ancient India by Krishnaswami Aiyangar

45. Re Conquest of KollipakKai (1088 CE)

In 1088, the Cholas recaptured KollipakKai from the Chalukyas, and a record from 1088 CE refers to Tondaiya Chola Maharaja as the ruling governor of the Kollipakkai division.

Re Conquest of KollipakKai

the Chalukyas. Vikrama succeeded in conquering major parts of the Vengi kingdom from the Cholas in 1088. Kollipakei-7000, a province in Vengi kingdom, was under his control for

of the Chālukyas. The Kolanupāka inscription[173] dated 1977 A D states that *mahāmaṇḍaleśvara* Śankaraganda was governing Kollipāke-7000 division. Another record from the same place dated 1088 A. D.,[174] refers to Tonḍaya-Chōḷa-mahārāja as the governor of that region. In 1106 A. D., we find Paramāra Jagaddēva, in charge of this region, while five years later,

Source : The Chalukyas Of Kalyana And The Kalachuris by B.R Gopal

46. Re Conquest of Vengi (1088 - 1089 CE)

The Cholas reconquered Vengi from the Chalukyas in 1088 - 1089 CE , and Kulonthunga's son Vira Chola ruled as Vengi Viceroy till 1093 CE .

Re Conquest of Vengi

the Chalukyas. Vikrama succeeded in conquering major parts of the Vengi kingdom from the Cholas in 1088. Kollipakei-7000, a province in Vengi kingdom, was under his control for the supposition. In any event, Vīra Cōḍa's second term as Viceroy of Vengi seems to have commenced about A.D. 1088-89 and lasted till at least 1092-93. As Viceroy of Vengi, Vīra Cōḍa was assisted by a Velanāṇṭi Prince Vedura II, a nephew of Gonka I, in a battle against an unnamed Pāṇḍya King, and Vīra Cōḍa conferred on Vedura the doab country, Sindhu-yugmāntaradēśa, identified by Hultzsch, with the land between the Krsnā and Gōdāvari.[83] Soon after,

Source : The Colas Vol 2 Part 1
by Nilakanta Sastri

47. Victory over the Western Chalukyas and their feudatories :

The Uchchangi Pandyas of the Nolamba country were feudatories of Vikramaditya.
Virachola assisted Gonga with a troop of vassals in defeating the Nolamba Pandyan king.

It was during the second viceroyalty of Virachoda in Vengi that the clash between the Cholas and their feudatories and the Chalukyas and their feudatories took a serious turn. The Uchchangi pandyas of the Nolamba country (Bellary and Anantapur districts) were feudatories of Vikramaditya VI. Chola.[60] This gives the clue for the attack of and defeat of the Pandyas in a battle by Vedura II and his armies and secure rewards from Virachoda. The Pandyas referred to are no doubt the Uchchangi Pandyas. Tribhuvanamalla Pandya of Uchchangi ruled Nolamba province from A.D. 1092 to 1108.[61] So in the absence of evidence to the contrary, the Pandya vanquished by Vedura may be identified with Tribhuvana. Thus, Gonka and his suzerains were victorious in dealings with the Chalukyas of Kalyani and their feudatories.

Gonka with his armies followed the Cholas in their campaigns, Virachoda appears to have been one of the greatest of the Chola viceroys in Vengi and his term was the most eventful and resulted in bringing about victories over the western Chalukyas and their feudatories. The Pithapur pillar Inscription[62] says that Vengimandala prospered while Virachoda who resembled Indra and was a destroyer of enemies was ruling the kingdom. Vedura II, son of Ganda and nephew of Gonka I was a minister of Virachoda and assisted him with a troop of vassals in defeating in battle the Pandyan king. As reward for his services, Virachoda in the presence of assembled kings assigned him one half of his throne and the *desa—sindhu Yugmantara*—the doab country between the rivers Krishna and the Godavari.

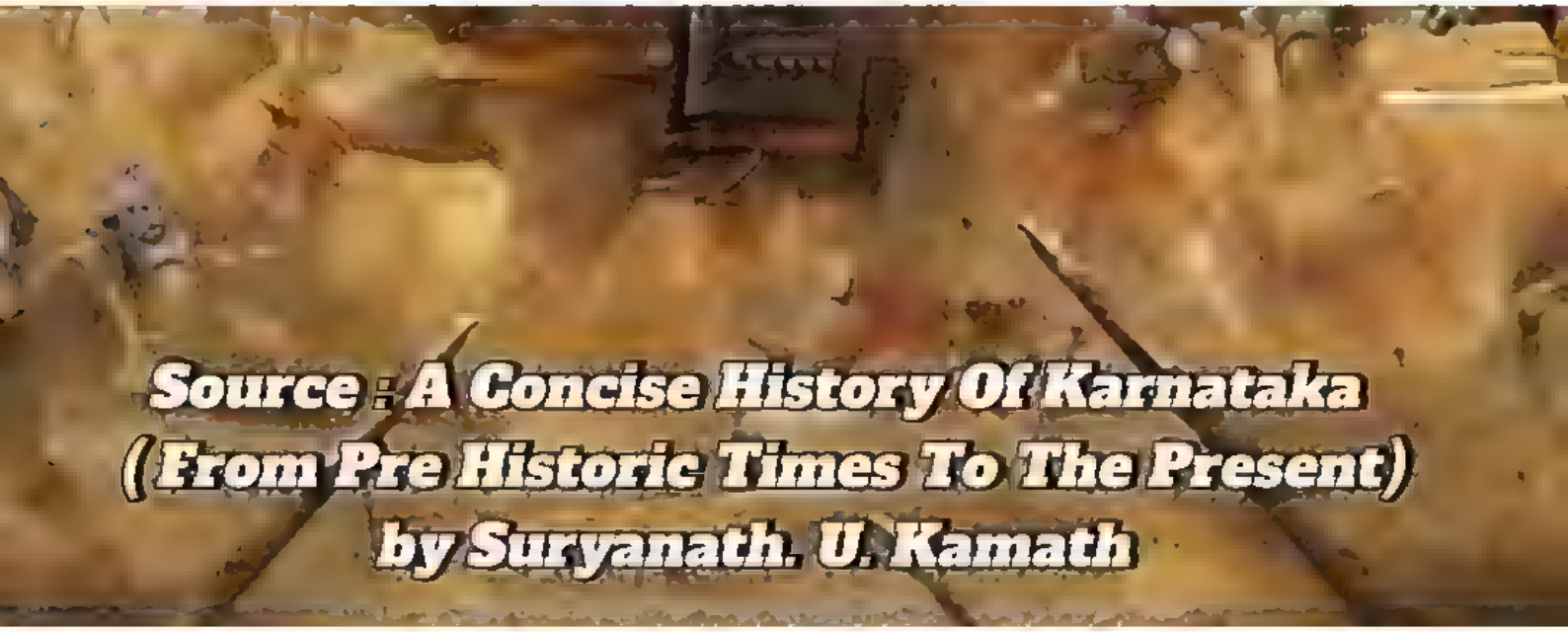
Victory over the Western Chalukyas
and their feudatories
Source : The History Of Andhra Country
1000 A D 1500 A D by Yashoda Devi

48. Re Conquest of Vengi (1099 CE)

Cholas again recaptured Vengi from the Chalukyas in 1099 CE.

Re Conquest of Vengi

were also subdued by him. Vengi was under his control between 1093 and 1099, and though it was captured by the Cholas in 1099, he reconquered it in 1118 and retained it till 1124. The Kadambas of Goa, who had revolted against him, came to be subdued and Vikrama married his daughter Mailala-



Source : A Concise History Of Karnataka
(From Pre Historic Times To The Present)
by Suryanath. U. Kamath

Kolanu ruler Bhima Rebellion in Vengi

with support of Western Chalukyas and kalinga king Anantavarman

Bhima was ally of Vikramaditya IV

Bhima was known as Telinga or Telunga Viman or Bhima of Kulam ie. Kolanu in Tamil record of the period. He owed allegiance to the Ganga Emperors of Kalinga-Vajrahasta V (1038-1070 A.D.), Rajaraja I (1070-1078) and Anantavarman (1078-1146 A.D.) This transference of the Kolanu loyalty from the Chalukya to the Gangas must have been the result of the spread of the Ganga power into Vengi after Gandanarayana and prior to Bhima. Bhima was probably an ally of Vikramaditya VI of the Chalukyas of Kalyani.

The only important political event of the reign is this—with the support of the Gangas and the Western Chalukyas, Bhima and other subordinate rulers in the northern Vengi-southern Kalinga, conspired together, rose in rebellion soon after the acceptance of the viceroyalty of Vengi by Vikramachoda and by their aggressive policy threatened, the Chola suzerainty in Vengi.[8] Bhima was the leader of the rebellion. It was to put an end to this kalingan trouble, that the first Kalingan war of the Cholas, was undertaken under the leadership of Vikrama-chola. King Parantaka of the Pandyas, Choda I of the Velanandus, Bhima of the Kotas, besides many other feudatory rulers in Vengi joined the viceroy in this war, took active part and contributed to the complete success of the expedition.

Source : The History Of Andhra Country 1000 A D 1500 A D by Yashoda Devi

Vikramaditya unsuccessful attempt and Vikramachola Victory over Bhima ally of Vikramaditya

he was succeeded by his son Somesvara III. Vikramaditya ever remembered his failure in the first war against Kulottunga and in A.D. 1084 he complained that the 'hostile Chola does not come to the battle field.' In fact Vikramaditya's plan was to take advantage of the proceedings against the kingdom of Vengi and its vassal states."[86] His efforts were not successful till the time of Vikrama Chola's viceroyalty The wars against the Kolamu chief and Kalinga were perhaps at least in part, due to the intrigues of Vikramaditya."[87] And

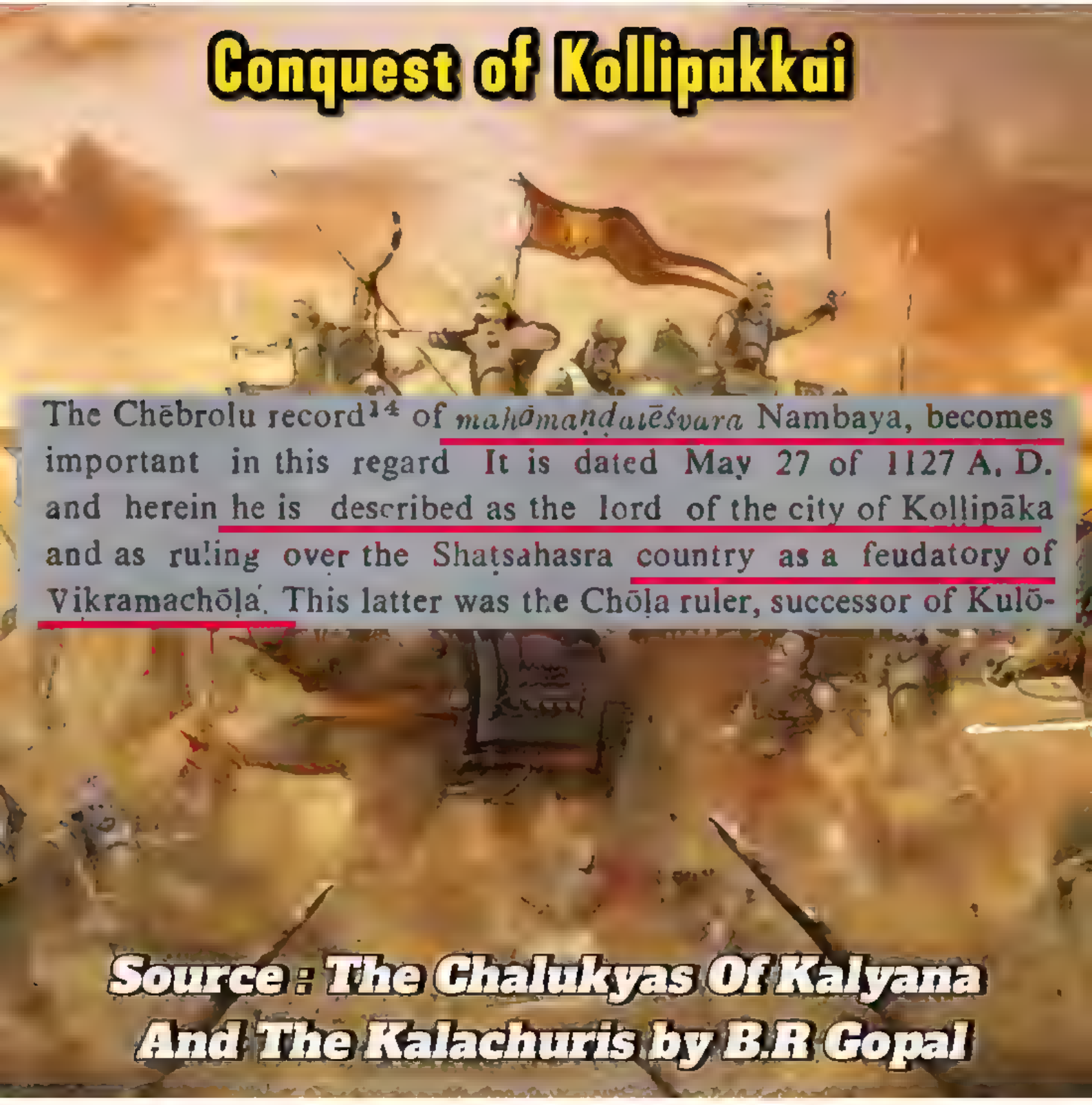
The chief object and victim of the expedition was Bhima. All records say that Bhima was captured and killed. A record of the Velanandu chodas describes the event as follows. Vikramachola dried up the whole of that lake (saras) like ocean and killed Bhima (ie. he built dam or bridge across the water in order to reach him who had evidently taken refuge in an island fortress.) Professor sastri says "In (Vikrama chola's) inscriptions dated after his accession, these occurs a brief description of his viceroyalty of Vengi. It is this "while yet a child (he) bore the cruel weapons (of war) so that at Kulam the Telunga Viman aseended the mountains as refuge and so that hot fire consumed the land of Kalinga." Thus the victory over Bhima was recorded with pride in Vikramachola's records. Parantaka Pandya claims to have taken Kulam from Bhima and subdued Kalinga. Velanandu choda I claims to have defeated Telugu Bhima, a vassal of the king of Kalinga drove him to take refuge in the colair, pursued him thither and killed him.

Source : The History Of Andhra Country 1000 A D 1500 A Dby Yashoda Devi

49. Conquest of Kollipakkai (1127 CE)

The Chebrollu Inscriptions around 1127 AD, referred to Mahamandalesvara Nambaya, lord of KollipakKai, a feudatory of Vikramachola. It indicates Kollippakkai was conquered by Vikramachola.

Conquest of Kollipakkai



The Chēbrolu record[14] of *mahāmaṇḍaleśvara* Nambaya, becomes important in this regard It is dated May 27 of 1127 A. D. and herein he is described as the lord of the city of Kollipāka and as ruling over the Shaṭsahasra country as a feudatory of Vikramachōḷa. This latter was the Chōḷa ruler, successor of Kulō-

Source : The Chalukyas Of Kalyana And The Kalachuris by B.R Gopal

50. Recovery of Vengi :

Vikrama chola restrore chola supremacy over vengi with help of his loyal Feudatories who express allegiance to the Chola. Some of them succeeded in occupying at least some portions of Vengi soon after Vikramaditya's death.

Recovery of Vengi

Soon after Vikramaditya's death Vikramachola in A.D. 1126 re-established his supremacy in the southern half, if not whole of the Vengi country. This is evidenced by the prevalence of inscriptions of the period in Vengi. On the whole, Vikrama Chola's reign appears to have been one of peace and his efforts to recover the lost ground not with success in the north Vengi. It was to the credit of Vikramachola that he restored Chola supremacy in Vengi

by the close of Someshvara's reign, the Hoysalas had become powerful and conquered Uchchangi in 1136. Though Someshvara lost Vengi in 1130, he could retain major parts of his territory under his control.

Source : 1. The History Of Andhra Country 1000 A D 1500 A D
by Yashoda Devi
2. A Concise History Of Karnataka
(From Pre Historic Times To The Present)
by Suryanath. U. Kamath

51. Battle of Godavari (1133 CE)

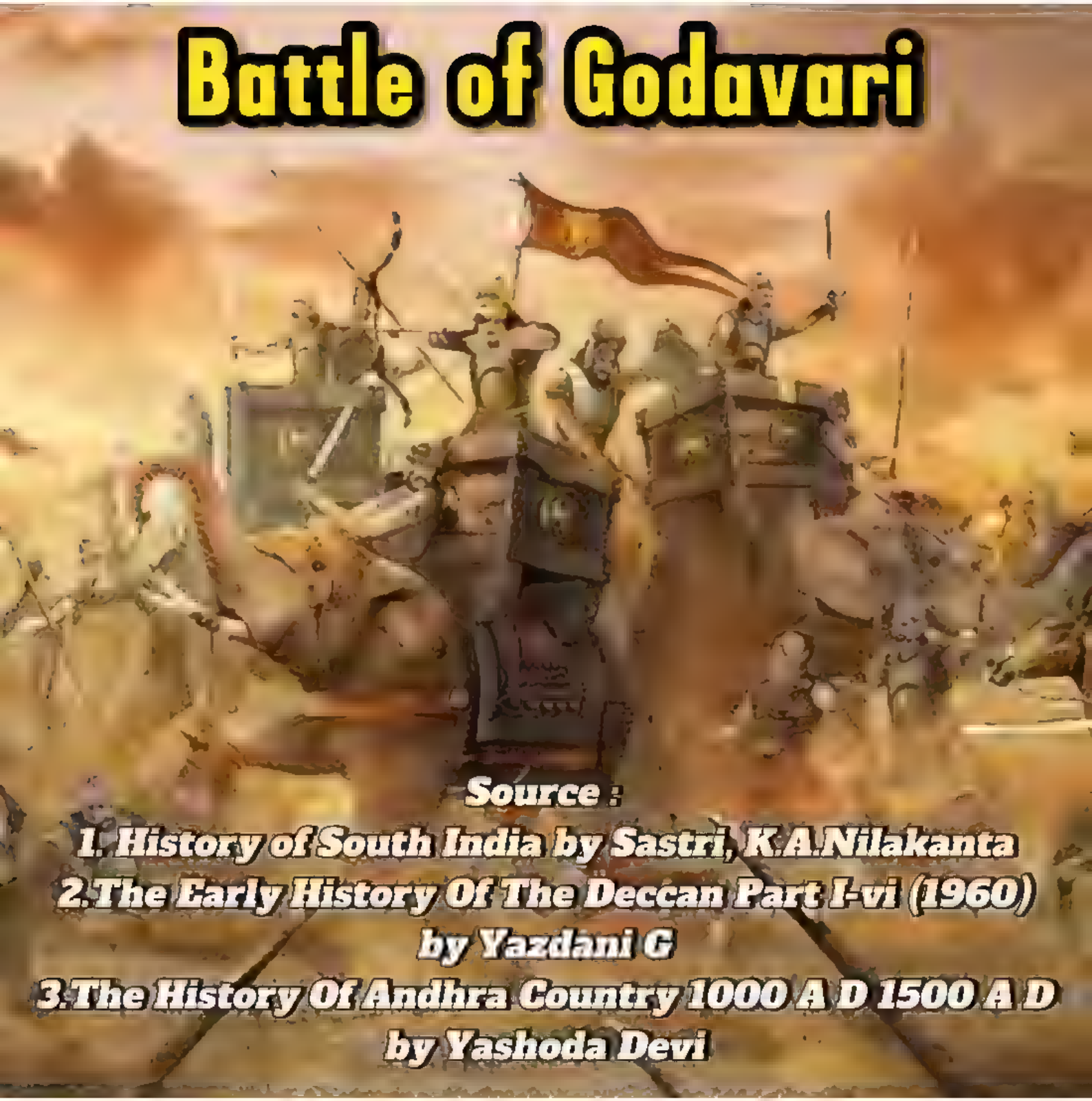
In 1133 CE , In the Banks of the Godavari Fighting on the Chola side, Velanti Choda Gonka II routed the army of the Western Chalukyas led by Someshvara III and their Eastern Ganga ally Anantavarman.

Battle of Godavari

of his son, the mild Someśvara III, enabled Vikrama Chola to re-establish Chola power in Vengi. It was a gradual process which began about 1127 and reached its completion in a battle on the banks of the Godāvari about 1133 at which Someśvara was present. Fighting on the Chola side, Velanānti Choda Gonka II routed the army of the Western Chalukyas and their Eastern Ganga ally Anantavarman Choda Ganga, taking captive some prominent

roused to strike a blow in the defence of the outlying parts of his empire. An undated inscription from Drākshārāma[5] mentions a battle on the Godāvarī in which the Velanānti Choda Gonka II put to flight the army of the Western Chāḷukyas in the presence of the Kuntala monarch, conquered Gōvinda and Lakshmaṇa, the two generals of the Chāḷukya forces, and captured much booty in gold, horses, and camels. The date of this important Kachimayyadandanayaka are mentioned. After C.V. 58 and A D. 1133 "inscriptions dated in the C.V. era are not so common and galaxy of Bhulokamalla and his dandanayakas also seem [to make their exit."[105] By the end of the reign of Somesvara the sway of the Western Chalukyas, having suffered a severe defeat in Chola hands ended.

Battle of Godavari



Source :

1. History of South India by Sastri, K.A.Nilakanta

2.The Early History Of The Deccan Part I-vi (1960) by Yazdani G

3.The History Of Andhra Country 1000 A D 1500 A D by Yashoda Devi

52. Conquest of Kolar :

Vikrama Chola also recovered some parts of Kolar . Which was under Vishnuvardhana , feudatory of Someshvara III as ruling Gangavadi (parts of Kolar) and Nolambavadi .

Kolar (part of Gangavadi) was under Hoysala ruler Vishnuvardhana, who appears to have continued to acknowledge the Chalukya suzerainty far into the reign of Someshvara III.

The Hoysala ruler Vishṇuvardhana appears to have continued to acknow-

[1] *SII*, v, 68, 88.
[2] 266 of 1893 (*SII*, iv, 1127).
[3] 153 of 1897; *EI*, vi, 223.
[4] 163 of 1897 (*SII*, vi, 123).
[5] 277 of 1893 v. 10 (*SII*, iv, 1141) discussed in my paper *Gonka II and the Cāḷukyas*, Tirupati O. Confce., pp. 419-22.

ledge the Chāḷukya suzerainty far into the reign of Somēśvara, and his inscriptions mention the name of his suzerain and the feudatory relation of the vassal to the emperor down to about A.D. 1135, and describe him as ruling Gangavāḍi and Noḷambavāḍi from the *neleviḍu* of Dorasamudra.[1] Fleet mentions also an inscription from Sindigere of A.D. 1137 which describes Vishṇuvardhana as 'the crest-jewel among the feudatory chieftains of the jewel of the Chāḷukyas'—*Chāḷukya-maṇi-maṇḍalika-chūḍāmaṇi*.[2] But

Source : The Early History Of The Deccan Part I-vi (1960) by Yazdani G.

Conquest of Kolar

army of the Western Chālukyas and their Eastern Ganga ally Anantavarman Choda Ganga, taking captive some prominent generals and capturing much booty in gold, horses, and camels. In Gangavādi Vikrama Chola's attempt to restore Chola power was not so successful, though he did recover parts of the Kolar district.

Source : History of South India by Sastri, K.A.Nilakanta

53. Battle of Manne (missing part of Chola Chalukya War)

Hoysala King Nripa Kama I was defeated by cholas . Rajendra chola chief Prithvi kongalva defeated him in the Battle of Manne in 1026 AD.

Battle of Manne

Early in A.D. 1026 the Kongāḷva chief ruling on the western border of Mysore 'marched against the base Poysala' *i.e.*, attacked the Hoysala chief, probably Nripakāma, and was victorious at the battle of Manni, (so says the inscription which is on a *virakal* erected in honour of a soldier who fell). [*E.C. v. Ag. 76 ; cf. Mj. 43 of the year 1022–23.*]

was in danger of losing his life, as he is said to have been, in his wars against the petty chief Rājēndra Chola Prithvi Kongāḷva, who claims a victory over him at Mannē in the record of A. D. 1026. Curiously enough an inscription (Mg. 19) of the seventh year of this very Kāma Hoysala at Uggihalli,

Kama or Nripakama bore the title Permanadi, and this was a title peculiar to the Gangas. This seems to point "to an alliance between the Hoysalas and the Gangas", says Prof. B. S. Krishnaswami Iengar. In his war against the Cholas, Kama appears to have been defeated. Still he held his

Battle of Manne

Source :

1. Historical Inscriptions Of Southern India
2. Ancient India by Krishnaswami Aiyangar
3. A Concise History Of Karnataka
(From Pre Historic Times To The Present)
by Suryanath. U. Kamath

54. Vikrama Chola Feudatory Gonka II Victory over Chalukya Feudatory Vishnuvardhana.

Vikrama Chola Feudatory Gonka II defeated Chalukya Feudatory Vishnuvardhana

Gonka's Hoysala contemporaries were Vishnuvardhana and Narasimha I. The references in Gonka's inscriptions to Karmata and its lord probably is to the Hoysalas, for the Chalukyas are referred to as the Kuntalas and the Vijayanagar

had not yet risen in this period Gonka's inscription of A.D. 1132 mentions Gonka's victory over Karnata and that Panda was praised in the court of the king of Karnata.[200] Here the lord of Karnata must be identified with Vishnuvardhana. Probably while fighting the Chalukyas Gonka met their feudatories the Hoysalas and had some successes over them towards the close of Choda's reign. If the Telugu country

Gonka was loyal subordinate of Kulottunga II and Rajaraja II. He began his independent rule by first paying homage to emperor Kulottunga. Gonka's loyalty to the Chola throne is evidenced by his numerous inscriptions dated in the regnal years of the Chola emperors, ranging from the 17th year of Vikramachola[153] to the 17th year of Rajaraja II.[154]

Source : The History Of Andhra Country 1000 A D 1500 A D by Yashoda Devi

55. Battle of Kondai (1068 CE)

The Battle of Kondai was fought between the Cholas and Western Chalukyas for control of Vengi.
The Chalukyas attacked with a strong elephant force but were decisively defeated by the Cholas.
Many Chalukya leaders fled, and their camp, wealth, and women were captured as war booty.
The Cholas commemorated the victory by erecting a triumph pillar bearing their tiger emblem.

Battle of Kondai

The Tirumukkūḍal inscription, also of the fifth year of Vīrarājēndra, gives all these details up to the crossing of Kalingam as far as the Mahendra mountain,[2] it then mentions the bestowal of Veṅgī on Vijayāditya and the return to Gangāpurī, after which it turns to narrate the events of a war in Ceylon; the record then reverts to the Chāḷukya war, and gives details of the engagements in and near Chakrakūṭa briefly mentioned in the other inscriptions; it states that the Chāḷukya sent twice the number of elephants which he had previously employed against the Chōḷa, who met them at Koṇḍai (Koṇḍapalli?) and inflicted on them a crushing defeat as before, leading to the flight of several Chāḷukya generals and the capture of the rest, together with many beautiful women and much booty. The battle of Koṇḍai was commemorated by the erection of a pillar of victory with the Chōḷa emblem of the tiger on it,[3] and the Chōḷa troops pressed on to Sakkarakkōṭṭam (Chakrakūṭa) where a fresh defeat was inflicted on the Chāḷukya forces and more prisoners were taken. That the son of Rājarāja Narendra, Rājēndra, the future Kulōttunga I, was co-operating with his maternal uncle Vīrarājēndra in these wars, particularly in the Bastar region, becomes evident from the references

Source : The Early History Of The Deccan Pat I-vi (1960) by Yazdani G.

56 .Plunder of Chalukya Camp - 1133 AD

After the Battle of Godavari in 1133 AD cholas reconquer Vengi region and Plunder the Chalukya Camp .

Plunder of Chalukya Camp

Kulottunga II and Volānanti Gonka II-the chola and the Velanandu choda rulers-continued the efforts of Vikramachola and choda I respectively to restore chola powers in northern Vengi and end Chalukyan away. It is not unlikely that Bhima and Satya joined and assisted them in this task By A.D. 1139 the Cholas and their partisans crushed the Chalukya power in Vengi by vanquishing them on the Godavari and plundering their camp [27] This success of the Cholas signalled the end of the Chalukyas in Vengi, the completion of restoration of the chola power and the inscriptions after A.D. 1138, of feudatory rulers and dated in chola regnal years attest this and the Kona Haihayas proved their loyalty to Kulottunga II by dating their last records A.D. 1150 from Draksharama in the 17th regnal year of the emperor.[28]

Source : The History of Andhra Country, 1000 A.D.-1500 A.D By Yashoda Devi

57 . Battle of Munneru - 1132AD

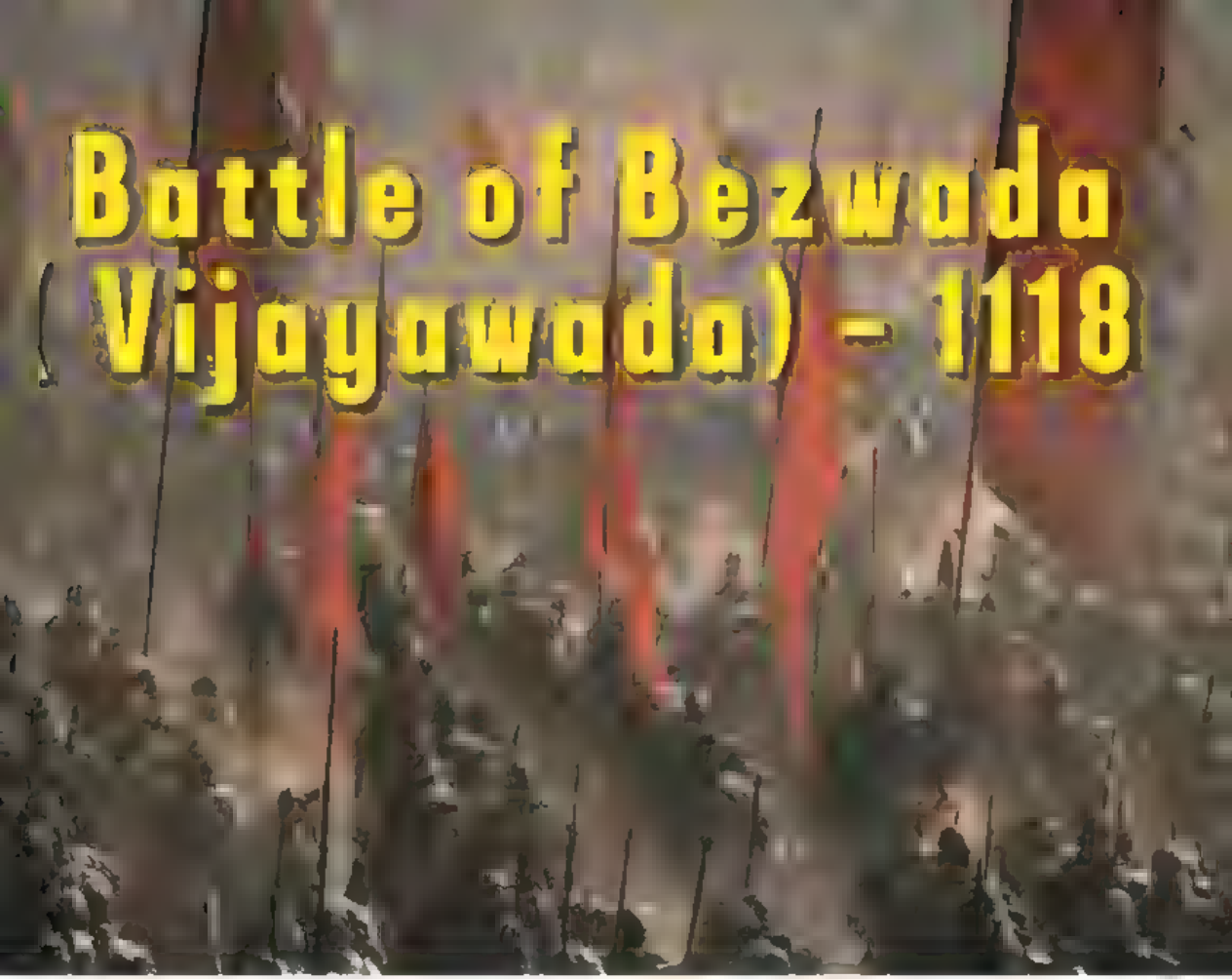
Someswara III (r. 1126–1138) succeeded his father Vikramaditya VI in Kalyani in 1126 and Rajendra Choda I continued their allegiance to Kalyani Chalukyas. Malla Bhupati of Vengi recovered some regions on the banks of Krishna, but Velanti Chodas remained as subjects of Someswara II in these battles. However, in 1132, he fought alongside the Chola dynasty. Vikrama Chola sent his army under his son Kulottunga II to Vengi. Many chieftains including Velandu Chodas joined hands with him and helped in driving out Kalyani Chalukyas in the battle of Manneru.

Chagi and Natavadi rulers, on their march, were obstructed at Bezvada from entering the Kondapadumati Kingdom by Manda I, Panda, Sura and his brothers and were vanquished. It is likely that Gonka I and Choda I participated on the side of Manda I. The Kunnulu and bondalu defeated by Sura, probably refer to some forest tribes. As Manda is not heard of after A.D. 1118, probably he died in the battle, and the figure of Sura—the hero of the battle was carved by a sculptor.[14] According to a Velanandu inscription[15] dated A.D. 1132, Kapa, lord of Tumbarti was in the service of Erramanda, and at his command defeated the enemy kings at Manneru and was rewarded with the title—Mandanagandha-varana, and lordship of Tumbarru and Atukur. Entitled Aniyanka bhima and Chathurtha kulakesi, Kapa had secured another victory at the instance of Manda while Singana, Sevana, Jagadeva, and choda were witnessing. The place of the victory is not mentioned. These successes of Kapa must have taken place prior to A.D. 1118 along with those of Sura. The victories of Kapa and Sura formed a single campaign in which the battles at Bezvada and Manneru were won by A.D. 1118. of the four chiefs—Sevana, Singana, Jagadeva, and choda who sided Manda, choda is either Vikrama chola or Velananti choda I, Sevana was a yadava ruler perhaps of Devagiri and Jagadeva probably a Teluguchola. Sindapanayaka an ancestor of Kapa received regal ensigns from Buddhavarman. the ancestor of the Kondapadumatis.

Source : The History of Andhra Country, 1000 A.D.-1500 A.D. By Yashoda Devi

58 . Battle of Bezwada (Vijayawada) - 1118 AD

Chola Fedautries defeated Chalukyas and their Fedautries in Battle of Bezwada (Vijayawada).



King Manda I was a subordinate of Kulottunga I and his earliest inscription is dated in the 45th year of the emperor.[10] His loyalty to the Cholas continued throughuot his reign which is evidenced by his fighting and vanquishing the Chalukyas and their subordinates at Bezvada.

59. Raja raja II defeated Chalukya king Jagadhekamalla III by his feudatory

Kalyani
Western Chalukyas
Kalinga
Vengi
Eastern Chalukyas
Bay of Bengal
Hoysalas
Kanchipuram
R. Kaveri
Cheras
Thanjavur
Madurai
Pandyas
Sinhalas
Polonaruwa
Sri Lanka
Rohana
Indian Ocean
Chola territories c. 1170 C.E.

Raja raja II defeated Chalukya king Jagadhekamalla III by his feudatory

Choda, inscriptions show came into conflict with the Chalukyas and the Kalachuris of Kalyani. Soon after he began his independent rule, Choda, led a military expedition into the Chalukyan kingdom and inflicted a defeat on its king. Jagadekamalla or Kelachuri Bijala taking advantage of the political confusion in the capital—Kalyani. For his record dated A.D. 1163 says[245] that he conquered the lord of Kuntala and taken his country and that when Choda used to start on military expedition, the lord of Kuntala along with others used to fear the sounds and make obeisance to him. Here Kuntala refers to the Chalukyas or Kalachuris and Kuntala lord refers to either Jagadikamalla III or Bijjala. Probably Choda II had the support of his overlord Rajaraja II in A.D. 1163 in leading this expedition into Kuntala as the record mentioning this Victory of a Choda is dated in Rajaraja's regnal year By A.D. 1179 Choda was ruling over the entire Andhra—from Setu to Narmada[246] Choda, thus in his relations with the rulers of Kalyani, went a step further than Gonka II : for the latter ended Chalukyan

rule in Vengi and Choda II advanced his power into the Chalukyan kingdom. He seems to have maintained this position of his till almost the close of his reign as no records after A.D. 1163 make any references to the Kuntala and its lords.

Source : The History Of Andhra Country 1000 A D 1500 A D by Yashoda Devi

60.Kulonthuga Chola Vassals defeated western chalukya king Taila III

Kalyani
Western Chalukyas
Kalinga
Vengi
Eastern Chalukyas
Bay of Bengal
Hoysàlas
Kanchipuram
R Kaveri
Cheras
Thanjavur
Madurai
Pandyas
Sinhalas
Polonaruwa
Sri Lanka
Rohana
Indian Ocean
Chola Territories c 1218 C E

Kulothunga III Vassals defeated Taila III

Choda II Victory over Kuntala (Chalukya)

affairs of the kingdom. His assumption of the sceptre independantly in A.D. 1163 was signalled by his inscriptions at Bhattiprolu, Srikakulam and Draksharama. In that year, Choda II is said to be a vairimadebhasimha 'in the battlefield and to have conquered the kings of Trikalinga, Kuntala and Magadha.[217] By A.D. 1165 he conquered Kolanu and Kona Kingdoms and styled himself a Durjayakulaprakara and ruler of Andhra 16000. By A.D. 1169 Choda claims to be ruling over the country between the Setu and the Narmada.[218] The

had once burned a Chola palace. [217] He seemed to be flaunting his importance, all but saying that the Cholas were nothing without him. This arrogance was not unfounded, for other military magnates had scented blood in the water, and were beginning to probe Chola vulnerabilities on the battlefield. The vassal Telugu-Choda kings of Nellore marched south and seized Kanchi, [218] until the beleaguered Kulottunga III recaptured it – but only with the assistance of the Bana, Golden-Hall-Gilder.

Even as Kulottunga III floundered, far to the north, the Western Chalukya emperor Taila III was defeated by his vassals, the rulers of powerful new regional kingdoms. Most of these regional dynasties, including the Hoysalas, only existed because the Western Chalukyas had raised them up to fight in the Chola–Chalukya Wars. Just like in the Chola empire, then, power in the Deccan had been seized by those who controlled military labour and agrarian production at the source. The period of the great transregional Chola and Chalukya empires was over. New regional configurations were emerging.

1. The History of Andhra Country 1000 A.D 1500 A.D by Yashoda Devi

Source : Lords of Earth and Sea: A History of the Chola Empire Book by Anirudh Kanisetti

61. Raja raja II Victory over Chalukyas :-

Emavati Pillar Inscription of Kulottunga Chola III (Year 2) – Evidence of Rajaraja Chola II's Campaign against the Western Chalukyas"

Source : South Indian Inscriptions (Archaeological Survey of India) Epighraphia indica vol 31

to Madui to get the kingdom for his nephew (*marumagaṉār*) Kulaśēkhara. This Koṅgu Kulōttuṅga came to the throne in Śaka 1072 (1150 A.D.) as evidenced by an inscription[1] of his from Vijayamaṅgalam in the Coimbatore District giving the year 13+1 of his reign as corresponding to Śaka 1085. Thus the Pāṇḍyan civil war had already commenced and probably reached the second stage before his 17th year, i.e. 1166 A.D.[2] The time was thus favourable for the pretender Kulōttuṅga of the inscription now being edited to embark on his attempt to get the Chōḷa throne.

In this inscription, the Niḍugal Chōḷa chief Mallidēva Chōḷa-mahārāja figures as a subordinate or rather as acknowledging the overlordship, in a way, of the pretender Kulōttuṅga. This chief had been the loyal feudatory of the Western Chālukyas of Kalyāṇa who were the inveterate enemies of the Imperial Chōḷas of Taṉjāvūr. Thus, in the two inscriptions of this chief found at Hēmāvati itself, dated respectively 1162 and 1168 A.D. in the years immediately preceding and following the date of the present record, he mentions himself as the feudatory of the Western Chālukyas. There must have been some special reason for Mallidēva-chōḷa to adopt this course in the intervening period. He being only a feudatory would not and could not have adopted this course unless it had the backing of his overlords, first the Western Chālukyas and later Kalachuri Bijjala.

A verse in the *Tamiḻ Nāvalar Charitai*[3] refers to the victory of the Chōḷa king Rājarāja II over Kalayāṇapura. It states that the gates of the cities Kapāṭapuram (i.e. Madurai, the capital of the Pāṇḍyas), Laṅkāpura (the capital of Ceylon) and Kalyāṇapura (the capital of the Western Chālukyan kingdom) were always open to him. Another verse in the final benedictory portion of the *Takka-yāga pparaṇi*[4] states that Rājagaṇḍbhīra, i.e. Rājarāja II, removed the crown of the imposter (*bhrashṭa*) and crowned the Raṭṭa to rule over the great ' seven and a half lakh country '. This incident though mentioned in literature is not referred to in his *meykkīrtis*. The omission of any reference to this incident in the *meykkīrtis* of his Tamil inscriptions which extend upto his 18th regnal year shows that the king had not undertaken the campaign against Kuntala upto that year and that consequently the campaign must have taken place on some subsequent date. An inscription[5] from Drākṣārāma dated in Śaka 1085 and the 18th regnal year of Rājarāja II (1163 A.D.) registering the gift of a lamp by Paṭṭajāmbikā, queen of the Velanāṇṭi Chōḷa chief Rājēndrachōḍaya, contains a panegyric of this feudatory in which it is stated that he conquered Kuntala and the Kaliṅga kingdoms and that the rulers of those countries ran away as soon as they heard the news of his starting on an invasion. That being the first year of his rule his conquest of Kuntala must have been achieved only then (i.e. 1163 A.D.). Kuntala in those days referred only to the kingdoms with Kalyāṇa as its capital where Kalachuri Bijjala was then the reigning monarch who had by then usurped the throne of his erstwhile overlord, the Western Chālukya king Tailapa III, but had not yet completely brought the entire kingdom under his control. In 1162-63 A.D., while ' in the course of a state progress undertaken with a view to secure the possession of the southern provinces', he was encamped at Baḷḷigāmve[6] in the Shikarpur Taluk of the Shimoga District. The Western Chālukyas, deprived of their throne and capital, were then

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[1] *A. R. Ep.*, 1906, No. 608.

[2] [This date has been taken by Mr. K. V. Subramania Aiyar as that of the commencement of the war (above, Vol. XXV, p. 83).—Ed.]

[3] Karattuḥ=tirattuṁ=kaḷikkuṁ=kaliṟuḍai=kkaṇḍaṉ vaṇḍāṉ
iraṭṭuṁ=kapāḍam uḷ=ṭṭiṟappāy paṇḍ ivaṉ-eṇṇāṉē
| uraṭṭuḥ-jiraṭṭuṁ=kapāṭam-tiṟandittad=eṇḍ=ilaṅkā-
puraṭṭuṁ=Kapāṭapuraṭṭuṁ=Kalyāṇapuraṭṭiṉumē (verse 128).
[The claim might have been an empty boast.—Ed.]

[4] Piraṭṭaṉaiyē paṭiṉ-g .ṭ-aḷiṭṭu=ppēr ōḷaru-yilakkam puṟakka
Iraṭṭaṉaiyē paṭṭaṉ-gaṭṭi-viṭṭa Irājagaṇḍbhiraṉai vāḷiṭṭāṉē (verse 774).

[5] *SII*, Vol. IV, No. 1113.

[6] Above Vol. V, p. 226

holding some outlying provinces with the help of some loyal feudatories. Just about this time Taḷapa III died.[1] And we find Jagadēkamalla III styling himself as the Western Chālukya monarch some time in 1163 A.D.[2] Taḷapa III seems to have had other sons also. It was possibly to instal Jagadēkamalla on the throne that Chōḷa Rājarāja II had to intervene in the affairs of the kingdom of Kalyāṇa. In the present state of our knowledge, it is very difficult to definitely postulate the course of events that took place and identify the king installed on the throne by the Chōḷas. But this much seems certain that Rājarāja II intervened in the affairs of the kingdom of Kalyāṇa and installed one of the claimants on the throne. Naturally this would have been resented by the other candidate for the throne as also by the Kalachuri king Bijjala who had by that time usurped the Kalyāṇa throne. This is evident from the title *Rājyaprachōḷa-manōbhaṅga*[3] assumed in 1171 A.D. by the Uchchaṅgi Pāṇḍya chief Vijaya-pāṇḍya who was then ruling over Noḷambavāḍi as a feudatory of the Kalachuris.[4] The setting up in 1165 A.D. of Kulōttuṅga as a pretender to the Imperial Chōḷa throne was probably the outcome of the above.[5]

1. Rajaraja Chola II attacked the Western Chalukyas

The text says that **Rajaraja Chola II launched a campaign against Kuntala**, the region controlled by the Western Chalukyas whose capital was **Kalyanapura (Kalyani)**.

A verse from the **Tamil literary work "Nēṟisai Carukkam"** is quoted in the inscription. It states that:

- The **gates of Kalyanapura (capital of Western Chalukyas)**
- **Madurai (capital of the Pandyas)**
- **Lankapura (capital of Sri Lanka)**

were **opened to Rajaraja Chola II**, symbolizing his military dominance.

This suggests **victory or strong military control** over these regions.

"Epigraphic evidence from the *Emayati Pillar Inscription of Kulottunga Chola III* records that Rajaraja Chola II launched a campaign against the Western Chalukyas of Kalyani. During this period the Chalukya empire was weakened by internal conflicts and the usurpation of the throne by the Kalachuri king Bijjala.

Taking advantage of this instability, the Chola emperor intervened in the politics of Kalyani and supported one of the claimants to the throne.

Literary references quoted in the inscription even boast that the gates of Kalyanapura were opened to Rajaraja Chola II, symbolizing Chola military dominance in the Deccan."

Bhilhana Records are highly exaggerated!

Bhillana Records are Highly exaggerated

help from the Chōḷa Kulōttunga did not materialize; Kulōttunga was either busy elsewhere or he had little expectation of Jayasiṃha's victory; but according to Bilhaṇa, even without such assistance, Jayasimha came very near success—unless indeed Bilhaṇa has given us an exaggerated account of what in fact was a very small affair. We may doubt if Vikramāditya was as kind and forgiving to his brother after the revolt as Bilhaṇa states; in any case we hear nothing more of Jayasimha.

Source : The Early History Of The Deccan Part I-vi (1960) by Yazdani G.

Western Chalukya king Jagadekamalla Inscriptions about Victory over the cholas are exaggerated !

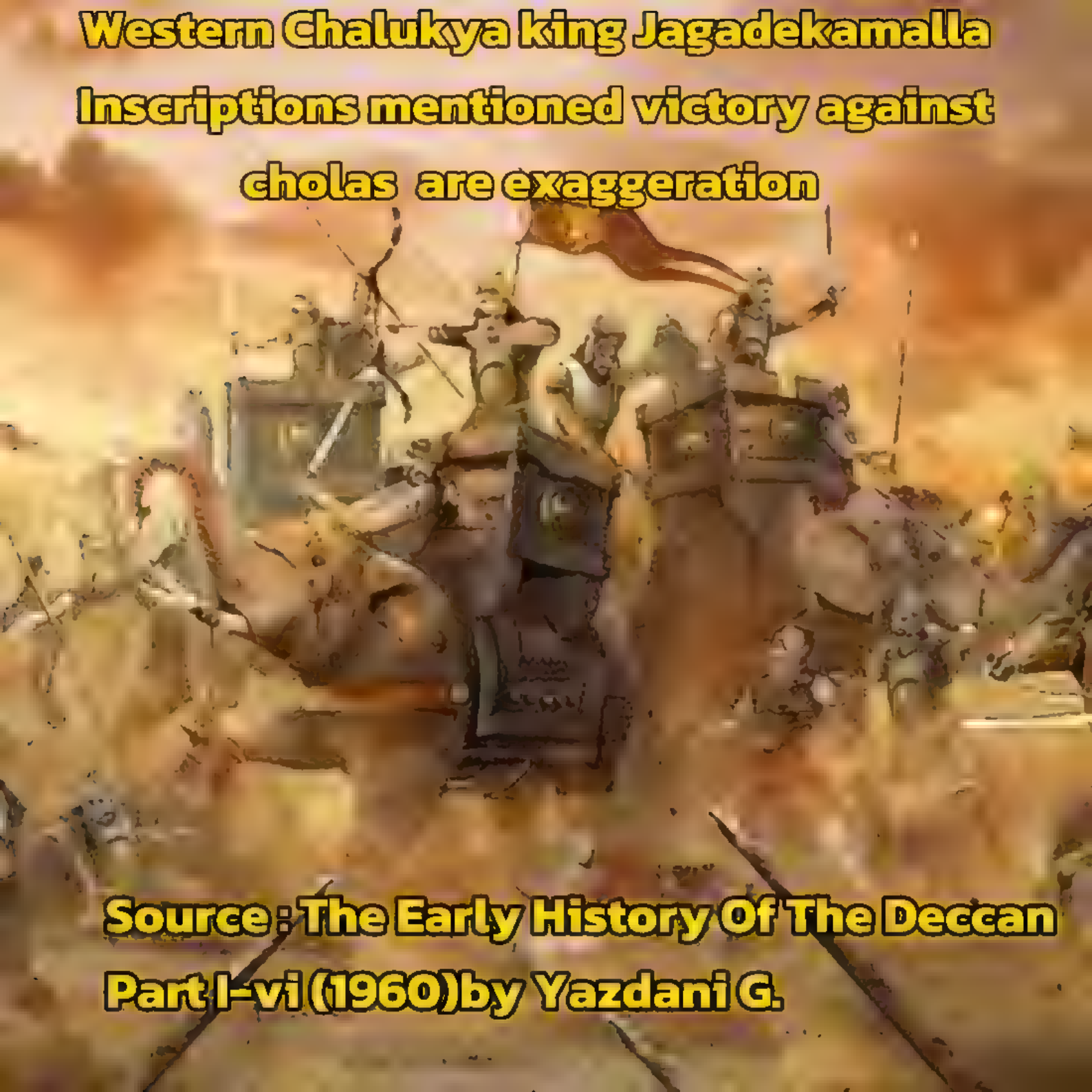
continued to rule from Bankāpura, while his son Narasiṃha with his seat at Dorasamudra acted as his ally and supporter. Part of this claim of the Hoysala to rule over all the territory up to Krishṇā is contradicted by other inscriptions of Jagadekamalla, and may well be an exaggeration; but nevertheless one may clearly discern here the beginning of the end of the Chāḷukya empire hardly a generation after it had reached its zenith under Vikramāditya.

However, the external forms of empire continued intact to the end of Jagadekamalla's reign, and even the Hoysalas did not openly throw off the mask of vassalage, much less so the Kalachūryas or the Kākatīyas. An inscription of A.D. 1143 from the Chitaldrug District praises the king for his success

[1] *SII*, ix (i), 236; also *EC*, vi, Kd. 76 (C–V year 71). [2] *EC*, xi, Cl. 13.
[3] Ibid., viii, Sb. 233. [4] Ibid., v, Ak. 124, Hn. 114; vi, Cm. 161; xii, Ck. 35; vi, Kd. 76.
[5] Ibid., Sa. 58. [6] Ibid., xii, Ck. 40.
[7] Ibid., v, Ak. 52. I do not think the hiriya-arasa Bittideva of *EC*, vi, Cm. 96 is Vishṇuvardhana *contra* Rice, *JRAS*, 1915, pp. 327 ff.

against the Chōḷa and the Hoysala,[1] not to speak of more exaggerated claims found in other records.[2] Another inscription from Muttage, dated four years

dekamalla.[3] An inscription from Lakshmeśvar (A.D. 1147) describes the achievements of the true hero (*niccalā-gali*) Kēśirāja-daṇḍādhīśa, whom it entitles 'a potent spell' for the expulsion of the Chōḷa, Lāḷa, and Ghurjara rulers; he is said to have caused the Māḷava, Kalinga, and Chōḷa to pay tribute to the emperor, and to have been the cause of the restoration of Chāḷukya rule;[4] this seems to be less a record of facts than the *praśasti* of a prominent general in the traditional mode; at any rate there is no light from


Western Chalukya king Jagadekamalla
Inscriptions mentioned victory against
cholas are exaggeration
Source : The Early History Of The Deccan
Part I-vi (1960)by Yazdani G.

Chalukya king Taila III Inscriptions About that he defeated Cholas are an Exaggerated claim ! Not accepting reliable

Chalukya King Taila III inscriptions are exaggerated statements about he defeated Cholas

From these it would be clear that Bijjala was experimenting and watching the reactions of Taila III. Simultaneously he was attacking and subduing the feudatory chiefs. Realising the growing power of Bijjala, some officers under the Chalukya ruler now served Bijjala. We have referred to above to his attack on the Kadamba chief. The Lakshmēśvar inscription[52] contains an eulogy of Bijjala according to which he is said to have subdued or defeated the Gurjara, Kalinga, Andhra, Pāṇḍya and Chōla kings. This statement is an exaggeration. It is clear that some of the feudatories like the Silahāras, Pāṇḍyas and Sindas accepted the subordination of Bijjala. Even in 1145 A. D. we

Source : The Chalukyas Of Kalyana And The Kalachuris by B.R Gopal

Someshvara IV Inscriptions Claimed exaggerated account against cholas!

someshvara iv inscriptions mentioned that he defeated the cholas are exaggerated claim

Sōmēśvara is said in one inscription (A.D. 1184) to have had at his beck and call the kings of Chōḷa, Lāḷa, Gauḍa, Maleyāḷa, Telunga, Kaliṅga, Vaṅga, Pāñchāla, Turushka, Ghurjara, Jajhauti, Māḷava, and Konkaṇa kingdoms[4]—a transparent exaggeration. But the undated Ablūr inscription gives him full credit for his achievement against the Kalachuris though it makes prominent mention of Bammaiya's part also.

Source : The Early History Of The Deccan Part I–vi (1960) by Yazdani G.

Cholas was slightly favor in Chola Chalukya rivalry

Cholas often invade Deccan and reconquer all territories Chalukyas didn't get any success in their attempt.

Chola Chalukya War :

- Slightly Favor to the Cholas -

humiliation they had suffered at the hands of Rājendra. After overcoming his rebel vassals in the Pāndya and Chera country, Rājādhirāja curbed Chālukya aggression, and then invaded Ceylon where he defeated and slew four kings. At the end of these campaigns he performed the horse-sacrifice, and assumed the well-merited title of 'Jayamkondachola'. War with the Chālukyas soon broke out again, and in the great battle of Koppam, on the Tungabhadrā river, the Chola king was slain in 1052. His brother, Rājendra, however, took command and saved the day for the southern power. Chola and Chālukya records flatly contradict one another as to subsequent events, so that it is probable that their relative positions, if changed at all, were changed but slightly in favour of the Cholas. Bilhana says that the Chālukyas occupied Kānchi, the Chola capital; while Chola records say that Rājendra advanced as far as Kolhapur, where he erected a column to commemorate his victory. Under the new king, Rājendra, a great

Source : The Cambridge Shorter History Of India by J.allan

Chalukya occupation of Vengi only Temporary :

Chalukyas mounted several unsuccessful attempts to engage the Chola emperors in war, except for a brief occupation of the Vengi territories between 1118 - 1126. After the Battle of Godavari cholas permanently captured vengi .

Chalukya occupation of Vengi was only Temporary

The Châlukya occupation of Vengi proved to be only temporary. It continued till about C. V. year 57, i. e., 1132-33 A. D. as is known from the epigraphical records found in Drākshārāma. By then Vikramachōḷa had sought the assistance of some of his loyal feudatories, like the Durjayas of Velanāḍu, the Suryavaṁśa chiefs of Malayāvani, Durjayas of Koṇḍapāḍumaṭi and the like, who, expressing allegiance to the Chōla, made grants praying for the victory of their overlord. Some of them succee-

Source : The Chalukyas Of Kalyana And The Kalachuris by B.R Gopal

At the end of 1133 AD, the Cholas permanently captured Vengi and secured their influence there. Finally, the Vengi region remained under Chola control until the reign of Kulottunga III, after which the Kakatiyas reconquered it."